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Senators Seek Gulf Mandate

Bush Urged to Get Formal Backing From Congress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Two of the Senate's most influential Republicans urged President George Bush on Tuesday to recall Congress to debate a possible formal declaration of war against Iraq, among other options.

The White House rejected the idea.

Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, a member and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said it was imperative for Mr. Bush to spell out his goals in the Gulf and get a congressional mandate for achieving them.

"I think it is imperative the president do two things," he said in a television interview. "First of all, to outline very clearly what we're doing over there and why it's imperative for us to do it.

"And secondly, to call back the Congress and get an affirmative vote to authorize our staying power there so that the world knows that we're going to back up whatever the president is doing."

Another senior Republican leader, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, called Tuesday for a "declaration of support and a willingness to commit whatever resources it takes to fulfill the mission."

But the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said: "We don't think that's necessary. There is no war."

He added that Mr. Bush believed he had consulted sufficiently with members of Congress and would continue to do so.

The Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell, also showed little enthusiasm for the idea. He said that a special session would be justified only if the president made a decision to go to war.

Mr. Lugar was asked to confirm reports that he wanted legislators to debate a formal declaration of war.

"That's correct," he said. "I believe that Saddam Hussein does not find credible what has been occurring," namely the buildup of forces from Western and Arab nations opposed to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Mr. Lugar said international support for U.S. policy had been waning since Mr. Bush announced on Thursday that he was sending more troops to the Gulf, giving U.S. forces an offensive capability.

Mr. Bush said about 200,000 reinforcements would be sent to join the more than 230,000 U.S. troops in the Gulf.

Congress adjourned for the year in October without receiving any

See CONGRESS, Page 2

Ariel Kalil-The Associated Press

BURNED IN BERLIN — The hulk of a car blocked a street in eastern Berlin on Tuesday after a five-hour battle between 1,400 police officers and a few hundred squatters. About 20 squatters were arrested and 135 policemen were injured. The squatters' barricades held, and police reinforcements were sent to Berlin. Page 2.

Arabs Cautious on Rabat's Call for Gulf Summit

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The call by King Hassan II of Morocco for an emergency Arab summit meeting to avert a war in the Gulf has touched off a flurry of meetings and diplomatic contacts, but Arab reaction to the appeal was extremely cautious Tuesday.

A senior Iraqi official arrived in Rabat after Baghdad suggested that it might attend such a meeting.

Taha Yassin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, said just before leaving Baghdad that the Iraqi government supported "any serious Arab action at any level that would serve the Arab nation," according to the official Iraqi press agency, INA.

Only Sudan, Mauritania and Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, readily expressed willingness to attend such a sessions. But even Mr. Arafat, who arrived from Baghdad, told associates privately he was skeptical such a meeting would produce the much-hoped-for "Arab solution" to the Gulf crisis, now more than three months old.

[The White House on Tuesday said it was not optimistic about the chances for success of an Arab summit meeting, Agence France-Presse reported. "In terms of an Arab summit, we have no problem with that, except that historically they've not been very successful," the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater said.]

Both Arab countries aligned with the United States and those opposed to the presence of American forces in Saudi Arabia are known to have reservation about convening an emergency summit meeting at this time.

A senior Jordanian official who asked not to be identified said that Jordan, Yemen and Algeria were concerned that the summit meeting might be used as a pretext for reaffirming the condemnation of Iraq issued by a previous summit meeting in Cairo last Aug. 10, or worse.

See GULF, Page 2

Gorbachev Vows To Preserve Economic Unity

He Warns of a Bloodbath If Soviet Union Breaks Up

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Warning of a bloodbath if the Soviet Union breaks up, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev pledged Tuesday to preserve a unified economic system and single army across the entire country.

Mr. Gorbachev's remarks, which were made to an unusual gathering of 1,100 military officers in Moscow, amounted to a direct warning to the country's restive republics against pushing their drive for sovereignty too far.

The Soviet leader's comments set out the Kremlin's position on the division of power between the central government and the republics during the final stage of negotiations for a new union treaty.

"To use a military expression, the union of sovereign republics represents our last trench line," Mr. Gorbachev told the officers, all elected officials in Soviet and local legislatures. "Beyond this lies the disintegration of the state."

Disillusioned by the failure of the central authorities to agree on a coherent package of economic changes, several republics have already taken steps toward setting up their own economic and monetary systems. The Ukraine and the three Baltic states are also insisting that their citizens only perform military service on their own territory, in defiance of Soviet regulations.

The leader of the Russian Republic, Boris N. Yeltsin, said Tuesday that Mr. Gorbachev had agreed "in principle" to consider the formation of a "coalition" government that would include Russian ministers.

But a spokesman for Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet leader would not accept the resignation of the central government headed by Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, implying that the most he was prepared to concede was a shakeup of the administration to include some of Mr. Yeltsin's nominees.

In a speech to the Russian parliament, Mr. Yeltsin said he had told Mr. Gorbachev during their five-hour meeting Sunday that questions over the control of natural resources, banking, taxation, budgets, and foreign trade should be resolved before the conclusion of a new union treaty.

The talks between the two leaders represented their first substantive encounter since August, when they seemed to have agreed in principle on the transition to a market economy. But the understanding fell apart after Mr. Gorbachev sided with Mr. Ryzhkov over preserving many of the prerogatives of the central government.

Infuriated by what he termed a "betrayal" by Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Yeltsin last month raised the possibility of Russia introducing its own currency and army to push ahead with its own radical economic plans.

The more moderate tone of his most recent comments suggest that he is now looking for ways of working with Mr. Gorbachev.

In his first public comments on the meeting, Mr. Gorbachev said that he and his rival did not disagree on the need to promote the sovereignty of the individual republics within the existing "federal" framework.

In his speech to the military officers, Mr. Gorbachev rejected calls by some republics for the formation of separate armies as a "political game."

Discontent within the 4-million strong armed forces have fed rumors of a possible coup attempt by disaffected officers. Mr. Gorbachev dismissed the rumors, saying that he was confident the army "would realize its responsibility and side with the people."

Warning that any attempt to separate people who have "lived side by side for centuries" could "turn into a bloodbath," Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union's unified economic system must be preserved. He said that economic breakup could lead to a situation worse than the Cultural Revolution in China in the 1960s.

In practice, the Soviet economy is already disintegrating as individual republics and regions take whatever measures they can to protect the living standards of their own populations at a time of growing economic chaos.

■ Ration Plan in Leningrad

The mayor of Leningrad urged the City Council on Tuesday to ration eggs, flour, meat and other items, saying rationing was the only way the city would get through the winter without hunger and unrest, The Associated Press reported.

"The entire country is introducing ration cards, and we unfortunately cannot avoid it either," said the city's radical mayor, Anatoli A. Sobchak.

Television reports showed shoppers in Leningrad, the Soviet Union's second-largest city, waiting in long lines for ordinary items like butter and milk.

"It is crucial for democracy to survive this winter," Mr. Sobchak said. "The only solution I see is to introduce ration cards now."

In Post-Communist Europe, Culture Takes a Fall

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — In Prague, theaters reported a sharp drop in attendance. In Budapest, no new feature films went into production for the first half of this year. Here in the Romanian capital, fewer books were published this year than in any year during the Communist dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

As Eastern Europe assesses its first year in freedom, the verdict is that culture, once a refuge from Communist reality, became an unintended victim of its demise, as it lagged behind the real-life drama unfolding daily.

"Under totalitarianism, culture was a way of breathing normally," said Andrei Plesu, a respected man of letters and Romania's minister of culture. "Now reality has become so absorbing that the streets, the television, and the journals have confiscated the public interest, and people are no longer so thirsty for culture on a higher level."

For those who direct and produce, who write and read, the swiftness of the changes in Eastern Europe has been bewildering.

Janos Zsombolyai, a Hungarian film maker, said he has still not figured out how to capture the moment on film, or how to draw the attention of a distracted audience. "It is hard to find culture that would be in competition with this kind of fast craziness," he said. "What I think today could change tomorrow. Everything has become so strange. A year ago, the Communists ran the country. Today, you can't find a Communist anywhere."

"Last December, I was shooting a film about the Hungarian uprising in 1956, and I came home, switched on the television and watched the revolution in Romania. I thought, what am I doing? We are sitting in the middle of a region where history is happening now. Maybe the best thing is just to take a camera and go out in the streets."

Forced to match history's relentless pace, the societies of Eastern Europe this year were left strangely bereft of guides. With the cultural world paralyzed, the job of both witnessing and explaining events fell to the press and broadcasting, which many feel have generally proved inadequate to the challenge.

In virtually every country, the press was the first to benefit from the new conditions of freedom. Censorship was lifted almost overnight, information came flooding out of once-secret sources, and travel and foreign news became easily accessible. New newspapers opened, old ones changed their names, and people stood in line in cities and towns all over the region to buy publications offering everything from political analysis to pornography and scandal-mongering.

In Warsaw, the old clandestinely produced Solidarity broadsheet very quickly became the most popular newspaper when it gained legal status. At the same time, Trybuna Ludu, no longer powerful as the organ of the Communist

See CULTURE, Page 8

Spending Spree in the East Fuels German Boom

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The German government said Tuesday that the economy, fueled by unexpectedly boisterous buying from East German consumers, was likely to post its highest growth rate in nearly 15 years in 1990.

The Economics Ministry said in its latest monthly report that the economy would surge 4.5 percent, a rate that would set it far ahead of nearly every major economy except Japan and highlight its role as Europe's locomotive pulling the slackening economies of France, Italy and Britain.

Since the forecast of 4.5 percent is a considerable jump from the government's previous forecast of 3.5 to 4 percent, economists would normally be skeptical of such a rosy outlook less than a month before national elections.

But analysts said that, in this case, nearly everyone had underestimated growth and that the government may not be too far off target.

"No one could have really guessed that the East Germans would buy so much from West Germany after reunification," said Ulrich Hombrecher, an economist with Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf.

The government also said Tuesday that the West German economy had risen by 5.5 percent in the third quarter, a torrid pace for a period coinciding with the first three months of monetary union. The two nations reunified on Oct. 3.

"This is largely based on flows

See GERMANY, Page 8

U.S. Signs Pact for More Use of Singapore Bases

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The United States and Singapore signed an agreement Tuesday to permit increased U.S. use of military facilities on the island. The accord paves the way for what officials and analysts say will be a new pattern of American security relationships with Southeast Asia.

The accord, signed in Tokyo by Vice President Dan Quayle and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, will also make it easier for Philippine negotiators to extend U.S. basing rights despite opposition from critics when talks reopen next month, analysts said.

Mr. Quayle and Mr. Lee, who were in Tokyo to attend the enthronement of Emperor Akihito, said that the agreement was "concrete evidence of the determination of the United States to retain a military presence in Southeast Asia for the foreseeable future."

They added that the accord "represents a contribution to continuing stability in a region which has been able to achieve very high economic growth for many years."

The agreement permits the United States to send aircraft to Singapore "several times each year on training deployments of several weeks each," a statement by the U.S. Embassy here said, and it will allow increased visits by U.S. naval vessels.

The embassy said that to service the new naval arrangements, the number of U.S. support personnel assigned to Singapore would increase from 20 to about 95.

An additional 75 U.S. Air Force men would come to Singapore on

See ACCORD, Page 8

Alexander Zemlianichenko-The Associated Press

Boris N. Yeltsin speaking with delegates on Tuesday during a break in the proceedings of the Russian parliament in Moscow.

Kiosk

Israel Arrests 3 Palestinians

JERUSALEM (WP) — Israeli authorities Tuesday arrested three prominent Palestinian leaders and sentenced them to detention without trial in the most severe measure taken against the local Palestinian leadership in more than a year.

Military authorities said they had detained the journalists Radwan Abu Ayash and Ziad Abu Zayyad, two well-known Palestinian spokesmen in the West Bank, who have been frequently been accused by Israel of being leaders of the *intifadah*.

General News

Sir Geoffrey Howe attacks Mrs. Thatcher's "nightmare vision" of the EC. Page 2.

Beirut residents are wary of the prospects for peace. Page 5.

Business/Finance

Japanese banks Kyowa and Saitama will merge. Page 11.

Dow Close
2,535.40
Down
4.95

The Dollar
In New York.

DM	1.4791
Pound	1.9605
Yen	129.60
FF	4.9745

Crossword Page 9.

French Bomb Squad Calmly Defuses Generations of Warfare

By Tom Mashberg
New York Times Service

HOUSSEN, France — The deft-fingered man in the blue flannel jumpsuit hopped astride the rusting U.S.-made bomb, poked at the hot-wired fuse and said with a grin: "Well, we'll just have to blow it up here."

"Here" was the main street of this trim little village of 1,200 in northeastern France. "It" was a sinister-looking 90-kilogram (200-pound) cylinder of metal, circa 1945, containing 45 kilos of dynamite, enough explosive to blow the terra cotta shingles off half a dozen quaint houses nearby and to topple the village's 4.5-meter-tall (15-foot) crucifix.

And the speaker was Christian Gabardos, the chief of a squad of 12 *démineurs*, as France's 120 professional bomb-disposal experts are known. Searching the countryside from Lorraine to Corsica, they identify, dig up and defuse ton upon ton of deadly debris from three French-German wars.

"We still find live cannon balls from the Franco-Prussian War of 1870," Mr. Gabardos said. "There are lakes filled with toxic grenades from World War I. Every so often, a farmer in a tractor rolls over an anti-tank mine from World War II and poof — that's it. These things are everywhere."

In the 45 years since the end of World War II, 608 démineurs have died. In that span the specialists have rid France of 16 million artillery shells, 490,000 bombs and 600,000 underwater mines.

About 810,000 hectares (2 million acres) of farmland have been salvaged, but at least as much terrain remains fenced off, in places knee-deep in weaponry and surrounded by posters that warn: "Don't Touch — It Kills!"

It's hard to think of such bustling, bountiful countryside as one big booby trap, but one recent day Mr. Gabardos and his squad collected an awesome array of munitions in northeastern France, mortar rounds from World War I, some live, some twisted into rusting curlicues. Farther north, in the Moselle, they met Berthe Studer, whose husband, Albert, had just died. In his attic was a box of three dozen World War II grenades.

"After two big wars, the people stored all the arms they could," said Mr. Gabardos, 38. "Mr. Studer was probably saving these for World War III."

He described a recent assignment outside Paris, where the state railroad is digging a new roadbed for the TGV, the high-speed train. The excavation's daily yield is about two tons of artillery rounds and land mines, along with mustard-gas canisters from World War I, bespeaking the hundreds of ammunition dumps from battles at the gates of the city.

And then the radio call came in from Houssen. A work crew digging up the main street had heard a clink. It was a U.S. bomb, intact except for a few scratches on the nose cone. From his vantage point aboard the six-foot souvenir from World War II, Mr. Gabardos deemed it too unstable to haul away.

A local farmer contributed 200 bales of hay to protect the nearby shops from flying metal. Residents pitched in, piling hay high around the crucifix. Then came four tons of sand from the work site, to muffle any explosion.

Mr. Gabardos set about fixing a detonator and clearing the vicinity of onlookers. "Notice how they crowd around me when I arrive," he said. "But as soon as I get near the bomb, I am all alone."

With an unceremonious shove on his detonator, Mr. Gabardos set off the explosive. The damage: a few scorched fingers as residents rushed to pluck hot shrapnel from the hay, mementos of one less deadly remnant of wartime.

Was Mr. Gabardos resentful of a wayward bomb, stamped "Made in the U.S.A.?"

"Not at all," he said, helping haul away the hay from around the unscathed crucifix. "After all, it was you who liberated us. Twice."

Howe Denounces Thatcher EC Stance

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the former deputy prime minister, sharply attacked Margaret Thatcher's "nightmare vision" of the European Community on Tuesday in a dramatic speech to Parliament and appeared to urge his party to replace her.

Sir Geoffrey said that he had left the government once the conflict between his loyalty to the prime minister and his loyalty to his country had become "all too great."

"In doing so, I have done what I believe to be right for my party and my country," he said. "The time has come for others to consider their own response to a tragic conflict of loyalty with which I have myself wrestled for far too long."

Sir Geoffrey's speech appeared to make a direct challenge to Mrs. Thatcher's leadership of the Conservative Party all but certain. A former defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, is expected to announce his candidature Wednesday. A vote would take place before the end of the month.

Sir Geoffrey resigned from the cabinet Nov. 1 in protest against Mrs. Thatcher's sharp rejection of European Community moves toward economic and monetary union, including a single currency.

Britain's 11 EC partners decided to begin the next stage toward that goal on Jan. 1, 1994, at a special summit meeting in Rome three weeks ago, against Mrs. Thatcher's opposition.

Sir Geoffrey once was one of the prime minister's closest allies, serving successively as chancellor of the Exchequer and foreign secretary before being given the largely ceremonial title of deputy prime minister last year, following a previous conflict over EC policy.

He accused the prime minister of presenting the country with an "oversimplified choice, a false antithesis, a bogus dilemma" between a Europe composed of freely cooperating, independent nation states or a centralized, federal superstate.

Maintaining that "we have paid heavily in the past for late starts and squandered opportunities in the past," the former deputy prime minister said that Mrs. Thatcher's refusal to take a more positive attitude in the monetary debate "risks minimizing our influence and maximizing our chances of being shut out once again."

He said the prime minister's resistance to EC unity had already done "substantial damage" to the government and to anti-inflation policy, when she blocked Britain's entry into the exchange rate mechanism of the European monetary system until this October.

"I have similar anxiety about the handling of economic and monetary union," he asserted. Although he maintained that he did not regard the Delors plan for EMU as a "sacred document," he said Britain had committed a serious error by regarding the debate as "a zero-sum game."

Sir Geoffrey also attacked Mrs. Thatcher's style of government, saying she constantly undermined the position of her ministers by off-hand comments and anti-European barbs from the sidelines.

He accused her of undermining Britain's hard Ecu plan, devised by the chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, as an alternative to EC ideas for economic and monetary union, when she "almost casually remarked that she didn't think many people would use the hard Ecu anyway."

"It was remarkable, indeed it was tragic," said Sir Geoffrey, who added that the prime minister had constantly pulled the rug from under her ministers.

"Trying to pretend there was a common policy" within the British cabinet when none existed had simply become an intolerable strain, he said.

John Gaps 3d/The Associated Press

A WAITING GAME — Men of the U.S. Air Force's 438th squadron playing football Tuesday on a runway in Saudi Arabia.

Noriega Judge Prods Lawyers, Citing CNN Tapes

New York Times Service

MIAMI — A federal judge said Tuesday that he would order Manuel Antonio Noriega to be tried as a pauper, entitled to only two defense lawyers, unless his attorneys and the government succeeded by Friday in obtaining access to the millions of dollars in the deposed Panamanian dictator's frozen overseas bank accounts.

U.S. District Judge William M. Hoeveler announced his intentions at a hearing conducted after last week's broadcast by Cable News Network of what it said were tape recorded conversations between Mr. Noriega and his lawyers.

Judge Hoeveler said Tuesday that his desire to quickly resolve the issue of lawyers' fees was motivated at least partly because he wanted to accelerate the pace of the case in order to avoid similar disruptions.

A lawyer for Louis Del Cid, a co-defendant, on Tuesday demanded the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate who made the tapes and whether any U.S. agency had eavesdropped on the conversations between Mr. Noriega and his lawyers or on discussions between other defendants and their advisers. Judge Hoeveler denied the request.

GULF: *Arabs Cautious*

(Continued from page 1)

for authorizing or sanctioning the use of military force to drive Iraq from Kuwait, should diplomatic efforts and economic sanctions fail.

For their part, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf states, all of which support the presence of American forces in the region, are known to fear that Iraq might try to use the summit meeting to water down the position adopted by the Arab League at the Cairo summit meeting.

At that meeting, the 22-member organization called upon Iraq to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Kuwait and to restore the legitimate government of Kuwait.

Iraq had initially criticized Hassan's call for a summit meeting, noting that it had not previously been consulted. But in its first official reaction on Monday, Baghdad did not rule out its participation.

Another senior Iraqi envoy, Saadoun Hammadi, minister of state for foreign affairs and a deputy prime minister, talked Tuesday with the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, and the Tunisian president, Zine Abidine ben Ali.

Mr. Arafat consulted briefly here with King Hussein, who has not stated his position on the summit meeting call.

A senior Jordanian official said that Morocco had not consulted Jordan before issuing its call for the emergency meeting.

"In addition," the official continued, "it would be difficult for the main party in this conflict — Saddam Hussein — to attend a summit outside of Baghdad with other Arab leaders. He just can't go there."

The official reiterated his view that rather than calling for a large, unwieldy and what would inevitably be a highly contentious session which would further divide the Arabs, "effort at dialogue should start small, with one or two of his neighbors."

The Soviet Union sent two envoys to the region for consultations on the summit meeting, according to the government daily newspaper, Izvestia.

■ Iraq Executions Reported

An Iraqi army defector said on Tuesday Mr. Hussein executed six generals and 120 other officers, almost all for dissent over the invasion of Kuwait, Reuters reported from Van, Turkey.

The captain, a resident of Baghdad, was the most senior officer and the only Arab among a group of 100 military men and 30 civilians who fled into Turkey on foot in September.

There was nothing to suggest he witnessed the alleged executions. Diplomats and Egyptian news reports said in August 120 Iraqi soldiers were killed for opposing the invasion. Baghdad denied the reports.

Nuclear Inquiry: Iraq Says It's Open

Reuters

VIENNA — Iraq has told the International Atomic Energy Agency that its nuclear research facilities will remain open to outside inspection despite the Gulf situation, an agency spokesman said Tuesday.

The Iraqi delegate, Rahim Kital, told the agency's director-general, Hans Blix, two weeks ago that "there is no problem in carrying out an inspection in Iraq," the spokesman said, adding that "The doors are open for us."

He would not say whether or when a team would visit Iraq. The Vienna-based United Nations agency has made routine semi-annual inspections, most recently in May, of two Iraqi research reactors and a small test facility.

Iraq has denied allegations in foreign news media and from Israel, which bombed an Iraqi research reactor in 1981, that it is trying to build nuclear weapons.

It asked the international agency to make public the results of the latest inspection mission, which found no evidence that Baghdad was using material from its nuclear energy program for military purposes.

Speculation that Iraq might refuse further inspections arose after Mr. Blix said in September that the agency had suspended technical aid to Baghdad in accordance with UN sanctions imposed after its invasion of Kuwait.

Iraq is a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1970, which obliges it to open atomic facilities to agency inspection.

Baker Says U.S. Jobs at Stake in Gulf

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

HAMILTON, Bermuda — With the domestic consensus for the administration's Gulf policy beginning to fracture, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d declared Tuesday that a primary reason the United States has to confront Iraq is to save American jobs.

Mr. Baker, speaking with reporters after a meeting in Bermuda with Canada's external affairs minister, Joe Clark, dispensed with some of the more abstract explanations for the administration's Gulf policy and reduced it to the fate of the American worker.

"The economic lifeline of the industrial world runs from the Gulf and we cannot permit a dictator such as this to sit astride that economic lifeline," Mr. Baker said, referring to the Gulf oil reserves.

"To bring it down to the level of the average American citizen, let me say that means jobs," he said.

"Because an economic recession, world wide, caused by the control by one nation, one dictator if you will, of the West's economic lifeline, will result in the loss of jobs for American citizens."

Mr. Baker is said to have grown exasperated with the inability of White House speech writers to present the president's Gulf policy in a simple, compelling fashion.

Since the start of the crisis the president's justifications for sending troops have included everything from "vital interests" being at stake, to the American "way of life" being at stake, to the principle that aggression should not be allowed to pay, to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq being worse than Hitler.

Beginning Friday in Moscow, Mr. Baker first began to say that what was at stake in the Gulf was the "pocketbook" and "standard of living" of every American.

While Mr. Baker has asserted that he is just quoting or paraphrasing what Mr. Bush has already said, in fact he has been breaking new rhetorical ground in the past few days, and trying to pull the president along.

CONGRESS: *Recall Is Urged*

(Continued from page 1)

assurance that the Bush administration would request a declaration of war, or otherwise seek congressional consent, before ordering military action in the Gulf.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, repeated Tuesday that "Congress should be involved here."

Appearing on the same television program as Mr. Lugar, he said that Mr. Bush had made "a fundamental change in policy" in ordering the deployment of more troops.

"He now is giving the military the role of liberating the country of Kuwait," he added. "If there ever is a casebook example of the constitutional power of Congress to declare war, this is it."

Mr. Dole and the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel, had lunch with Mr. Bush at the White House to discuss whether to recall Congress. Afterward, Mr. Michel sought to calm congressional fears.

"The president is not itching for a fight and he is not trigger-happy," he said, adding that White House policy was to continue pressuring Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

On whether Congress should reconvene to debate U.S. policy in the Gulf, he said, "If it's necessary, it's necessary."

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, called for a special session, but for a different reason: to approve a resolution barring offensive moves by the president.

"President Bush's escalation of the confrontation has put the country on a headlong course toward war without giving sanctions a fair chance to work," he said. "Silence by Congress now is an abdication of our constitutional responsibility and an acquiescence in war."

Asked whether he thought war is inevitable, Mr. Kennedy said: "I hope it would not be. I fear that it is." *(Reuters, AP)*

Street War in Eastern Berlin

Squatters Repel 1,400 Police and Reinforce Barricades

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The Mainzerstrasse kids reinforced their barricades Tuesday, nursed their wounds, and readied themselves for the bigger battle to come.

Early Tuesday morning, a few hundred anarchist apartment-squatters on this dark, decrepit block in eastern Berlin fought a street war against 1,400 police officers.

For five hours, the squatters set fires and pelted police from the rooftops with paving stones, gasoline bombs and metal rods. The police fought back with tear gas and water cannons.

When the gas cleared, 20 squatters had been arrested and 135 police officers injured, six of them seriously. But the barricades stood. The police retreated and the squatters returned proudly to their communal apartments.

Later Tuesday, they wore their facial scratches like badges of honor. They dug foxholes across the cobblestone streets. They piled floorboards atop the 9-meter-thick (30-foot) barricades they have erected to separate themselves from the army of police officers assigned to evict them.

At a corner where the squatters' turf ends and working-class Berlin resumes, an old man yelled, "You are all children, dumb, primitive children. You should act with good, quiet words, not with stones and fire."

"I'm not a child," a squatter yelled back. "I'm 19. In the Nazi time, we saw how conscientious and obedient the adults were. We're not obeying anyone."

The graffiti on the outside of the buildings on Mainzerstrasse says "Learn to burn," "Arm yourselves!" and "Where the state stops, life begins."

In pre-unification West Berlin, battles between anarchists and police were an almost-weekly ritual. But since the fall of the Berlin Wall a year ago, hundreds of West Germans have moved into 130 empty apartment buildings around East Berlin, spreading their confrontational methods to a city in which open conflict with the authorities is unknown.

They have been joined by a few East Germans fearful of the stiff rent increases planned for January.

Berlin, like most German cities, suffers from a housing shortage and a surplus of students. Many German university students stay in school for a decade or more, taking advantage of generous state subsidies and waiting for places in the tight job market.

The combination has made squatting a problem in many large German cities, but in Berlin, there was an added factor: Because West Berliners were exempt from military service, the city became a magnet for draft resisters and anarchists.

These students have turned occupying abandoned buildings into a political statement. They have organized bookshops, information cafés, demonstrations, food co-ops and communal apartments.

For six months, their presence in buildings that previously belonged to East Germany's Communist government went largely unchallenged. This week, police decided to end the occupation.

"It's an extremely complicated question because there are still property ownership questions to be cleared up," said a Berlin interior senator, Erich Paetzold. He defended the police action as necessary to regain control over whole blocks of the city that have been taken over by squatters.

But the Berlin police union criticized the city action. "Some 135 injured police officers and untold plunder and destruction are the result of a flawed security policy by the Berlin police," said a union leader, Martin Gregg.

Caravans of police reinforcements were on their way to Berlin from western Germany on Tuesday, and squatter leaders said they expected another battle later this week.

Street violence has spread throughout the country in recent weeks. Neo-Nazi groups have held anti-foreigner marches. Anarchists who portray themselves as anti-fascists have attacked police.

And police in Leipzig killed one person and wounded three others last week after neo-Nazis and other soccer hooligans went on a rampage through city streets. As a result, German soccer officials canceled on Tuesday a planned Nov. 21 match pitting the world champion West German squad against all-stars from the former East German team.

Sociologists warned German politicians on Tuesday to pay attention to the rise in street violence.

WORLD BRIEFS

French Police Accept Responsibility For Failing to Act Against Vandals

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — French riot police who were deployed to control student protesters in Paris failed to act quickly enough against vandals, a police official said Tuesday.

"We could not intervene for tactical reasons," Pierre Verbrugghe, the Paris police chief, said on French radio. He said that the vandals took cover in the peaceful body of the march, making it difficult for the police to act. "But we were not mobile enough," he added. "I take full responsibility."

The violence Monday was the worst since student protests in 1985 and 1986, and the worst instance of looting since riots in 1968. Gangs of vandals burned or damaged 190 cars and ransacked or broke the windows of about 100 stores, according to the police. The police said that before, during and after the demonstration 91 people had been arrested.

More than 100,000 high school students marched in Paris, demanding increased government spending to end overcrowding in schools, more teachers and better facilities. An additional 150,000 marched peacefully in other French cities. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Senate Democrats Re-elect Mitchell

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democrats re-elected George J. Mitchell of Maine on Tuesday to a second term as majority leader of that body and Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky was chosen unanimously for the No. 2 job in the Democratic leadership ranks, replacing Alan Cranston of California.

On the Republican side, Bob Dole of Kansas was re-elected as the minority leader, along with his deputy, Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming. But the Republicans removed John H. Chafee of Rhode Island from the No. 3 post in favor of Thad Cochran of Mississippi.

Mr. Ford is more conservative than Mr. Cranston, and the consumer activist Ralph Nader said that his election meant that liberals would have to fight harder to push their agenda in the Senate. "He's pro-tobacco, pro-nuclear, lukewarm on consumers and not very good on the environment," Mr. Nader said of Mr. Ford. The biennial ritual in Congress of selecting leaders determines who oversees legislation.

Saudis Ban Women From Driving

RIYADH (AFP) — Saudi Arabia banned all women in the kingdom Tuesday from driving, in a move that converted a traditional ban into civil law.

A communiqué issued by the Interior Ministry said the new measure would affect "Saudi citizens as well as foreign residents." The announcement came one week after a demonstration by 70 Saudi women, who demanded to be allowed to drive.

Some women in the demonstration pointed out that many of the thousands of female American soldiers deployed in Saudi Arabia drive military vehicles.

Europe Farmers Protest GATT Talks

GENEVA (Reuters) — Thousands of European farmers arrived here Tuesday to protest reductions in agricultural subsidies under consideration at GATT talks here.

Organizers estimated that 10,000 Swiss farmers and 2,000 from France, Germany and elsewhere in Europe would register protests with Arthur Dunkel, director-general of GATT.

A spokesman for the Committee of Professional Farming Organizations of the European Community said that negotiations by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade "endanger the existence of millions of farms and farmers and the viability of Europe's rural areas."

Palestinian Kills an Israeli Soldier

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A Palestinian, infiltrated from Jordan, shot to death an Israeli soldier and another Palestinian stabbed two Israeli policemen in Jerusalem on Tuesday, police and the army said. The infiltration from Jordan was the 11th border incident this year and the second in six days in which a soldier died.

The army said a 16-year-old in civilian clothes was captured at about 2 A.M. after shooting a soldier at an outpost on the Jordan River near the Damiya bridge, known in Israel as the Adam bridge. Reserve Sergeant Pinhas Levi, 37, died before reaching a hospital, the army said. The area commander said preliminary investigations showed the Palestinian teenager was sent on a suicide mission for the radical Islamic Jihad movement.

The incidents were the latest in a series of knife and hammer attacks on Jews since police killed 18 Arabs in a riot at Islam's third holiest shrine. An army commander called for reinforcements to confront the new wave of border penetrations.

For the Record

Alan Dukes, leader of Ireland's main opposition party, Fine Gael, resigned Tuesday after his party's candidate was routed in the presidential election won by Mary Robinson. Mr. Dukes had been under pressure from his party to step down since last week's election debacle. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hundreds of trucks were backed up at the Brenner pass Tuesday as Italian border officials ran out of Austria crossing permits for Italian truckers. Car traffic was slowed as lines of trucks reached 15 kilometers (9 miles) on the busiest road between Italy, Austria and Germany. Austria has decided to reduce permits monthly to reduce pollution caused by heavy commercial traffic. Italian officials said that the next contingent of permits will be handed over by Austria on Nov. 20. *(AP)*

Drivers in Italy faced long lines for gasoline Tuesday, often to find pumps already empty, as station operators protesting heavy federal taxes announced a three-day national strike. Reacting to the announcement that 34,000 stations will be closed from 7 P.M. Tuesday until Friday at 7 A.M., motorists rushed to fill their tanks. *(AP)*

A Battle for Singapore Tour — organized by the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board and a local tour company — will take visitors to old battle grounds where thousands of soldiers fought for several days to defend Singapore in December 1941 against the Japanese invaders. The tour will take visitors to the site at the Northern Bukit Timah Road where the allies signed surrender documents. *(AFP)*

Filipino motorists continued a panic-buying spree Tuesday, jamming gasoline stations to fill up their tanks despite government assurances that the oil supply was adequate. A government order extending gas station operating hours from 12 hours to 16 hours failed to calm worried car owners and taxi and bus operators. Many dealers limited sales to 100 pesos ($3.57) worth, 11 liters (about 3 gallons) of premium gas. *(AFP)*

Pakistan transport workers reached an agreement with the government Tuesday to end an 8-day strike that had brought life in much of the country to a standstill. Buses, taxis, trucks and oil tankers began operating again following announcement of the settlement. *(UPI)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	10	50	6	46	r
Athens	16	61	10	50	c
Barcelona	18	64	12	54	cl
Belgrade	6	43	1	34	r
Berlin	6	43	1	34	r
Brussels	11	52	9	48	r
Budapest	5	41	4	39	r
Copenhagen	8	46	6	43	r
Costa Del Sol	21	70	11	52	s
Dublin	12	54	11	52	r
Edinburgh	11	52	9	48	r
Faro	15	59	12	54	r
Florence	15	59	5	41	r
Frankfurt	10	50	7	45	r
Geneva	12	54	4	39	r
Helsinki	1	34	0	32	sn
Las Palmas	27	81	20	68	s
Lisbon	16	61	12	54	r
London	15	59	12	54	r
Luxembourg	9	48	6	43	r
Madrid	14	57	3	37	s
Milan	11	52	1	34	r
Moscow	-2	28	-6	21	r
Munich	9	48	5	41	r
Nice	19	66	9	48	r
Oslo	2	36	-1	34	r
Paris	13	55	12	54	r
Prague	9	48	5	41	r
Reykjavik	9	48	6	43	r
Rome	17	63	6	43	s
Stockholm	4	39	0	32	r
Strasbourg	9	48	0	32	r
Venice	15	59	5	41	r
Vienna	9	48	5	41	r
Warsaw	4	39	-2	36	c
Zurich	10	50	2	36	c

MIDDLE EAST

Cairo	33	72	13	55	s
Istanbul	—	—	—	—	—
Moscow	—	—	—	—	—
Riyadh	32	90	14	57	s
Tel Aviv	21	70	11	52	s

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	—	—	—	—	na

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	22	72	s
Beijing	18	64	1	34	s
Hong Kong	23	73	22	72	r
Manila	32	90	23	73	s
New Delhi	30	86	17	63	s
Seoul	17	63	5	41	s
Shanghai	13	55	5	41	s
Singapore	32	90	23	73	t
Taipei	23	73	20	68	r
Tokyo	19	66	9	48	s

AFRICA

Algiers	21	70	14	57	c
Cape Town	20	68	9	48	s
Casablanca	22	72	13	55	s
Harare	29	84	20	68	s
Lagos	28	82	24	75	r
Nairobi	26	77	15	59	c
Tunis	17	63	13	55	r

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	28	82	22	72	c
Lima	22	72	16	61	s
Mexico City	24	75	6	43	s
Rio de Janeiro	30	86	22	72	r

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-9	16	-12	10	sn
Atlanta	19	66	5	41	s
Boston	6	43	0	32	s
Chicago	9	48	0	32	s
Denver	23	73	4	39	s
Detroit	4	39	-4	25	s
Honolulu	29	84	24	75	s
Houston	25	77	10	50	s
Los Angeles	26	79	14	57	s
Miami	28	82	18	64	s
Minneapolis	7	45	-3	27	sn
Montreal	0	32	-4	25	sn
Nassau	26	79	20	68	s
New York	5	41	0	32	s
Phoenix	31	88	15	59	s
San Francisco	16	64	12	54	s
Seattle	12	54	3	41	r
Toronto	1	34	-3	27	sn
Washington	8	46	0	32	s

cl-cloudy; fr-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temps. 14 — 10 (57 — 50). LONDON: Overcast. Temps. 13 — 10 (55 — 50). MADRID: Cloudy. Temps. 14 — 9 (57 — 48). NEW YORK: Fair. Temps. 9 — 1 (48 — 34). PARIS: Overcast. Temps. 15 — 10 (59 — 50). ROME: Cloudy. Temps. 17 — 5 (63 — 41). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Rain. Temps. 14 — 1 (57 — 34). BANGKOK: Showers. Temps. 30 — 23 (86 — 73). HONG KONG: Fair. Temps. 24 — 19 (75 — 66). MANILA: Rain. Temps. 29 — 22 (84 — 72). SEOUL: Fair. Temps. 14 — 8 (57 — 46). SINGAPORE: Rain. Temps. 31 — 24 (88 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temps. 20 — 14 (68 — 57).

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Hidden Jewish Roots Found in Southwest

In remote corners of New Mexico, scholars have discovered the descendants of Jews who chose conversion to Roman Catholicism over expulsion from Spain after the Edict of 1492, The New York Times reports. Some of these "new Christians" continued to be persecuted; some only pretended to convert. Many emigrated first to Mexico and then, as the Inquisition reached the New World, north to what is now New Mexico.

Most of these early settlers lived as practicing Catholics out of a lingering fear of persecution, but they clung secretly to Jewish traditions, lighting candles on Fridays, baking unleavened bread, keeping the Sabbath. These customs persist today among an estimated 1,500 families. Many are only vaguely aware of their heritage but now are trying to find their roots, Jewish and Christian.

Their search has been made easier by hundreds of gravestones that have been discovered in old cemeteries with Hebrew inscriptions often combined with the cross.

New York's Shearith Israel, the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue established in New Amsterdam in 1654, expects to retain its distinction as the first Jewish congregation in North America. Its rabbi, Marc D. Angel, said: "There is a formal procedure for re-entry after separation that requires instruction, patience and sincerity. There are no shortcuts."

Short Takes

Researchers at the University of California-Irvine studied 1,066 people aged 2 to 20 and found that the more television they watched the higher their cholesterol levels were. "Watching two hours or more of TV daily turned out to be a stronger predictor of elevated cholesterol in children than any other factor we looked at," said Kurt Gold, co-author of the study, which also examined family medical history, obesity, diet and exercise. Researchers speculated that heavy TV watchers tend to eat more fattening snacks and get less exercise than their contemporaries.

While Robert Lee Norris was being tried and convicted of rape, three women in the Billings, Montana, courtroom wore "Women Against Rape" buttons 2½-inches (about 6½ centimeters) wide. The trial judge rejected a defense motion to ban the buttons, saying the women were exercising their right of free speech. But a federal appeals court has reversed the guilty verdict on grounds that this right was outweighed by the defendant's right to a fair trial. The buttons, the three-judge panel said, "conveyed an implied message encouraging the jury to find Mr. Norris guilty."

A four-year private effort to restore caribou to the state of Maine, where they have been extinct for 80 years, has been defeated by the caribou's natural predators. Of 32 captured in Newfoundland and released in Maine, 25 are confirmed dead. Twelve of these were killed by bears or coyotes. The remaining seven are missing, apparently having lost their tracking radio collars; most of them are presumed to be dead as well.

Craig Sterbenz/The Associated Press

WIRED — A roofer in Portland, Oregon, fell onto a live 110-volt wire. In a jackknife position, he dangled above the sidewalk for 20 minutes until a fire crew could lower him to safety.

About People

Frank and Barbara Sinatra have paid $3 million for "an ocean-front tear-down," which The New York Times defines as real estate jargon for a house to be torn down "so the new owners can build something they like better."

Lou Holtz, the Notre Dame football coach, on his star running back, **Raghib (Rocket) Ismail**: "He's not just fast. He's got unbelievable body control and a linebacker mentality. He doesn't seem to understand that he's only 5 feet 10 inches (1.78 meters) and 175 pounds (79 kilograms); he plays like he's 6-2 and 210. He's like the Pekingese that's barking at the German shepherd."

Arthur Higbee

CIA Role in '90s: Is Foreign Business the Enemy?

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA has opened a campaign to redefine itself for life after the Cold War and for a world in which armed conflict with the Soviet Union is increasingly unlikely.

In the process, the concept of national security may be changed drastically.

The chief problem now, says the defense strategist and diplomat Paul H. Nitze, is to figure out who or what "the enemy" is. "There will be all kinds of contestants for that honor of being 'the enemy' or 'the problem,'," he said.

A senior CIA official said: "This is the first time since World War II that the world has changed. For U.S. intelligence, it is a golden moment."

The CIA has set up a directorate of planning and coordination to chart the course. The directorate has six task forces looking at U.S. intelligence capabilities and outlining what other assets may be needed through the end of the decade.

The topics include weapons proliferation, the quick pace of change in the Soviet Union and Europe, and how to exploit the deluge of open-source information.

In terms of new priorities, how to keep the United States competitive economically and technologically is near the top of the list. The CIA director, William H. Webster, has been speaking publicly for months about the importance of economic intelligence and counterintelligence. President George Bush formally endorsed it as a priority in a strategy statement in March.

"In the years ahead," Mr. Webster said in a speech at American University, "international friction is likely to be increasingly expressed in economic terms." He added: "The right information will be critical. Providing that information is, of course, the business of intelligence."

No other proposition in the expanding list of new intelligence priorities has stirred so much opposition. Members of the House and Senate intelligence committees and other prominent lawmakers are sharply divided over the idea of what they see as spying for U.S. corporate interests.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence recently gave Mr. Webster a March 1 deadline for a comprehensive study of economic espionage by foreign intelligence services to determine whether new counterintelligence or other initiatives are required.

Oliver B. Revell, FBI associate executive director for investigations, said "a number of nations friendly to the United States have engaged in industrial espionage."

But CIA officials say that targeting foreign companies for espionage is not on their agenda. "Our problems in economics are not spy problems," said a senior official. "We are an information-integrating-and-synthesizing agency."

The CIA, he said, was interested in "very broad trends in economies," "the negotiating limits in trade negotiations" and in "governments that help their companies come here and buy up U.S. industry such as the after-market auto parts business, which is now 25 percent foreign-owned."

The officials say, however, that with the CIA's contacts and the spy satellites that feed the National Security Agency all sorts of foreign communications, corporate secrets inevitably come tumbling in. The CIA does not share that information with U.S. companies, the officials say, unless it finds out that a company is about to become the victim of an illegal act.

"There are a substantial number of legal and ethical problems associated with the concept of trying to provide intelligence information directly to business," the director of the National Security Agency, Vice Admiral William O. Studeman, said in June.

But he made it clear that his agency was being asked to consider gathering not only general economic intelligence, but also competitive information.

To allies in Europe and the Far East, that could make the agency's listening posts in those countries unwelcome. Plainly unenthusiastic about beginning what he referred to as an "offensive" against overseas economic targets, the admiral said that U.S. allies were raising questions about the prospects of his agency "spying on our friends."

FBI Inquiry of Kahane Death Checks Mosque in New Jersey

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The FBI is scrambling to investigate Muslim groups associated with the Masjid al-Salam mosque in Jersey City, New Jersey, where El Sayyid A. Nosair, the man accused of killing Rabbi Meir Kahane, worshiped, according to high-level law enforcement officials.

Although the New York City police say they believe Mr. Nosair acted alone, one law enforcement official said the investigation into the killing of Rabbi Kahane had opened "a window" into several radical fundamentalist groups.

Besides looking at possible links between these groups and the shooting of Rabbi Kahane last week at a New York hotel, the FBI is worried that these groups may be capable of terrorist activities at a time of heightened tensions in the Middle East, the officials said.

One group under investigation, they said, is the Muslim Brotherhood, an Egyptian-based group that has engaged in violent campaigns against the Egyptian government and has given rise to many radical splinter groups that have taken responsibility for political assassinations and terrorist attacks.

The officials said that Mr. Nosair, 34, a maintenance worker, had contacts through the mosque with the Muslim Brotherhood and other radical groups, which they did not name.

Officials at the mosque praised the killing of Rabbi Kahane, a leader of a far-right political group that called for the expulsion of Arabs from the occupied territories in Israel. But they denied any connection to the murder and said the mosque was only a place of worship.

Mr. Nosair, who is recovering in the Bellevue Hospital Center in New York from a gunshot wound received after the killing of Rabbi Kahane, came from the insular community of radical Muslims who have established storefront mosques and schools in Brooklyn borough of New York City, and Jersey City, New Jersey, across the Hudson River from New York.

It is a community distrustful of outsiders and rooted in the belief that Islam is the absolute truth in an alien and godless society. It counts among its members Muslim fundamentalists who sanction violence to further the cause of Islam.

These Muslims decry the moral degeneration of Americans and Western society. They have attracted disadvantaged Americans and Arab immigrants who suffer economic deprivation.

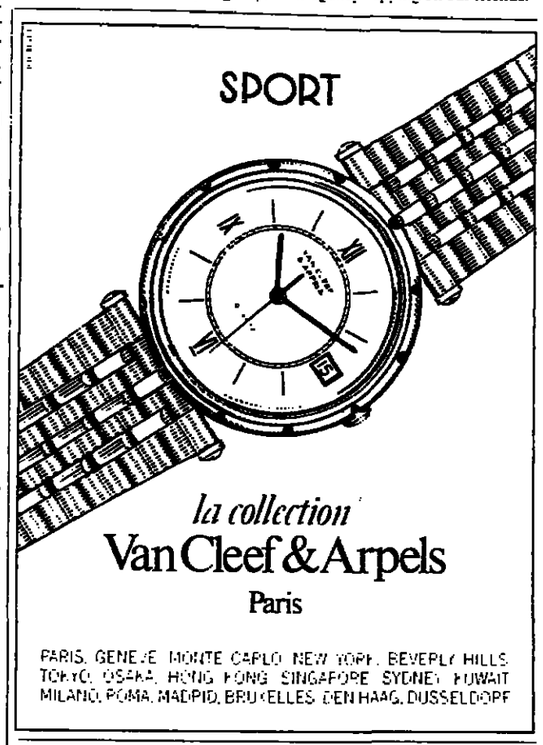
One of the 300 to 400 worshipers at the mosque is Ibraham Gawli, an Egyptian-born travel agent and grocery store owner, who was convicted of attempting to smuggle 150 pounds (68 kilograms) of explosives, 100 blasting caps, remote detonators and a 9mm automatic weapon silencer to the Palestine Liberation Organization for use in Israel.

Mr. Gawli and Mr. Nosair both come from Port Said in Egypt and have close family ties, according to several people who know the two men.

Imam Shaker Sayed, the principal of the Al Ghazly Islamic School in Jersey City, where Mr. Nosair sent his children until the beginning of 1989, asserted Monday that the killing of Rabbi Kahane was not in violation of Islamic law.

Rabbi Kahane founded the Jewish Defense League in New York and led the far-right Kach Party in Israel until it was banned for racism. He often sanctioned violent attacks against Arabs.

Discussing how some Muslims view the killing of the rabbi, Imam Shaker said: "It was not a violation, in the sense that Kahane adopted a position against all Arab and Muslims. He put himself in that category."



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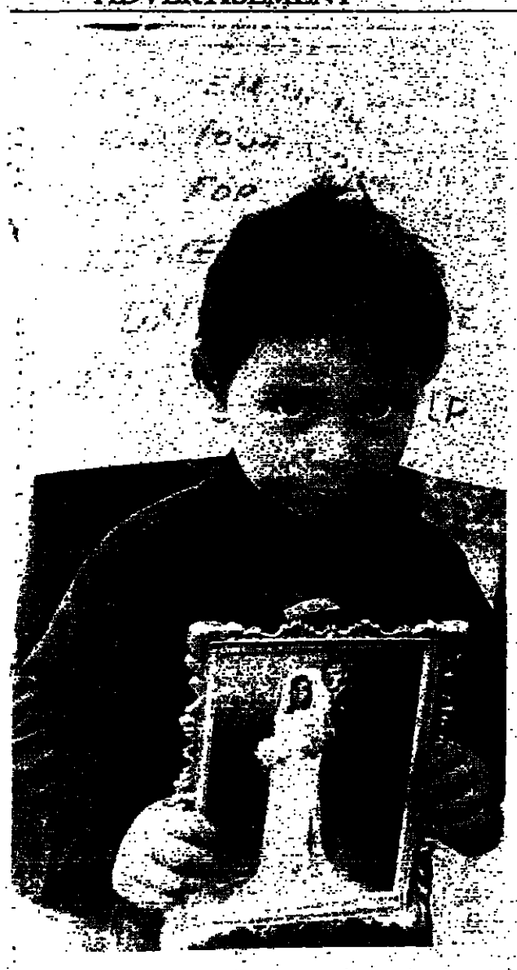

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FAIR'S FAIR

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British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

The world has actively united to condemn Iraq's aggression against its tiny neighbour, the sovereign state of Kuwait. Planes from a multinational force now track the Gulf region's skies and its ships ply its waterways poised to strike at the aggressor.

Where were they in 1974 when Turkey invaded its tiny neighbour, the island of Cyprus?

Nowhere.

Despite repeated U.N. Security Council resolutions over the past 16 years, Turkish troops still occupy the homes and lands of Greek Cypriots in the north of Cyprus. No one has expressed interest in putting teeth into the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus. Occupying a weaker, or any, state by force of arms is unacceptable. We are told by world leaders this is the reason so many states have joined in to enforce U.N. resolutions on Kuwait.

So, where are they, when it comes to U.N. resolutions on Cyprus?

Fair's fair. Or is it?

Almost half of Cyprus is still under Turkish military occupation. A breakaway state, not far from total annexation by Turkey, has been set up in territory taken over by Turkish troops. One third of the island's population are still refugees in their own homeland and many are still unaccounted for 16 years after the Turkish invasion. Interlopers from the Turkish mainland are brought in by the tens of thousands to settle lands that don't belong to them. Further, these settlers appear to have little inclination to respect the cultural heritage of the people they have displaced, a heritage that harks back to prehistory.

The world united to implement U.N. resolutions on Kuwait. They must do the same for Cyprus.

Fair's fair.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CYPRIOTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

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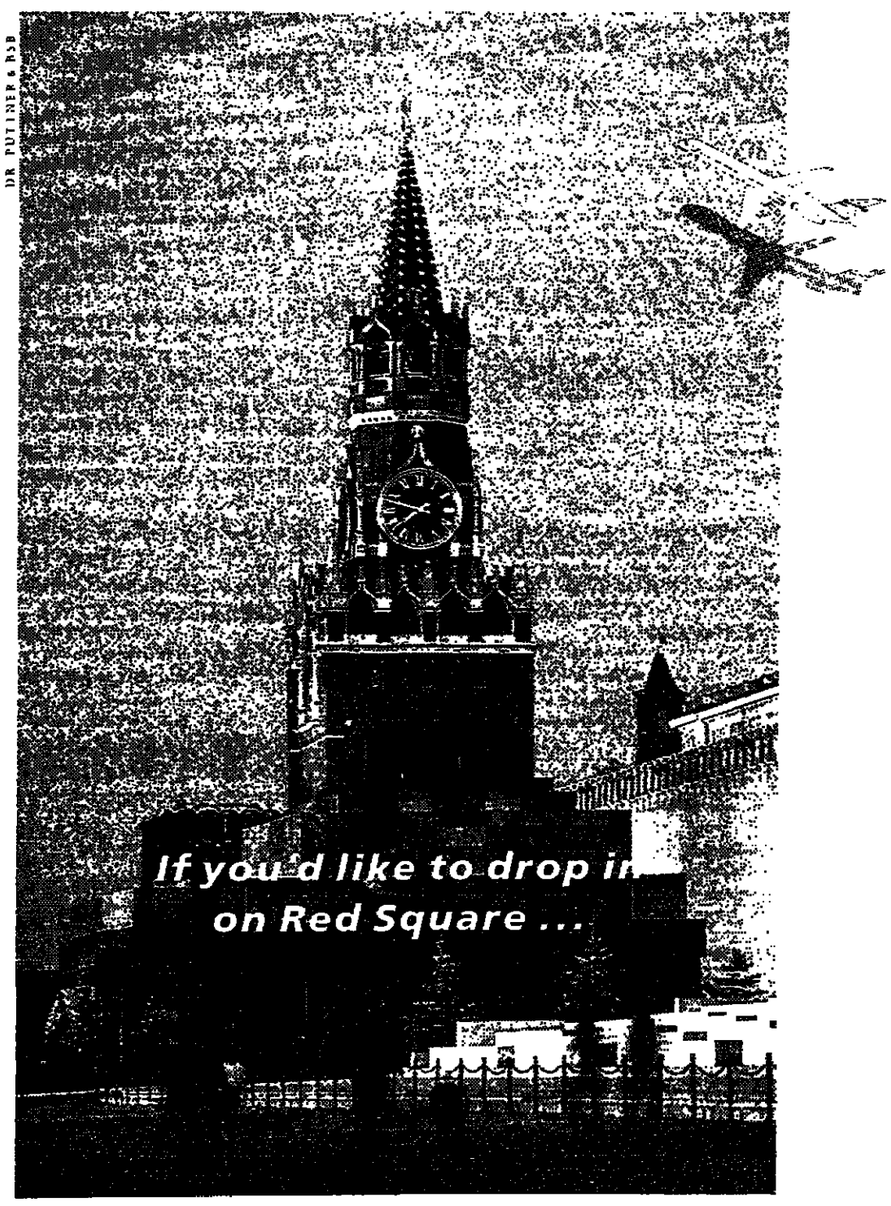

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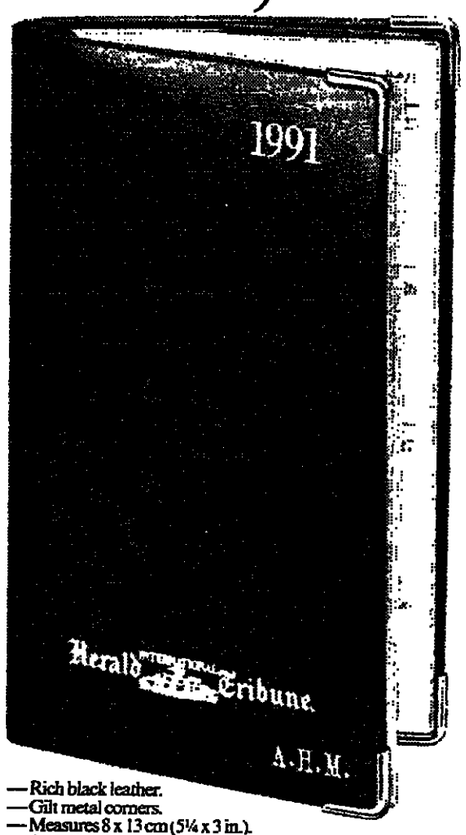

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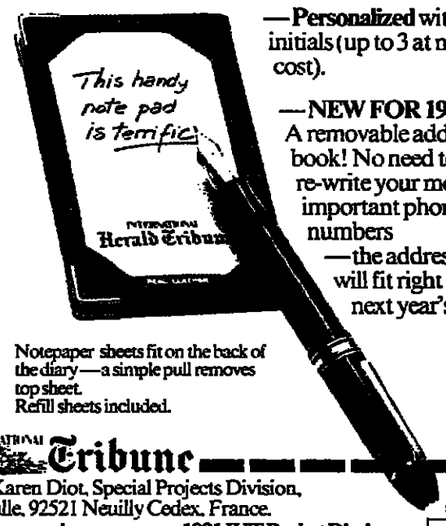

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Pretoria Inquiry Finds No Death Squads

By David Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG—The report of a South African judge who headed a commission investigating a series of murders of black and white anti-apartheid activists has failed to determine whether police or army "death squads" were responsible for any of them.

After nearly six months of hearings, the judge concluded Tuesday that the police had never operated such squads and that there was no solid evidence that the army's defunct secret Civil Cooperation Bureau had been involved in the murder of a Witwatersrand University professor, David Webster.

The assassination of Mr. Webster in May, 1989, provoked public outrage that led President Frederik W. de Klerk to order an judicial investigation into the alleged death squads last February.

Justice Louis Harms said that all that the evidence showed was that the secret bureau "might have murdered Dr. Webster."

"There is, however, no prima facie evidence that elevates this suspicion to anything more than a mere suspicion," he said.

But the justice also said that it was still possible that "individuals attached" to the bureau "killed Webster." He said he was sufficiently impressed with the evidence to urge the prosecution of former bureau members in connection with the death of a black lawyer, Fabian Riberio, and his wife, Florence, in December 1986.

The failure of the judge to shed any light on the murders of Dr. Webster, Anton Lubowski, a white Namibian nationalist, or any other anti-apartheid activists is likely to confirm for many blacks the view that the system of justice has not changed much under Frederik W. de Klerk and that he has condoned a whitewash of the security forces.

There was no immediate reaction from the African National Congress or any other black anti-apartheid group.

Justice Harms concluded that the police had never operated any so-called hit squads, as alleged by three former policemen who testified before his commission. The former policemen said that they had been involved in the death of an activist lawyer, Griffiths Mxenge, in November 1981.

One of the witness, Almond Butana Nofemela, a prisoner who has been condemned to death, gave a graphic description of how he and three colleagues stabbed Mr. Mxenge 45 times outside a stadium in Durban. A former police captain, Dirk Coetzee, is alleged to have headed the hit squad that killed Mr. Mxenge.

Justice Harms concluded that Mr. Nofemla had made false statements before, had not told the truth in his affidavit and "invented incidents." Mr. Coetzee, the judge said, was a proven perjurer with "strong psychopathic tendencies."

But Justice Harms was extremely critical of the bureau and its operations. He said its actions had given a bad name to the state security apparatus, adding:

"Their conduct before and during the commission creates suspicions that they have been involved in more crimes of violence than the evidence shows. These suspicions are not necessarily unfounded."

Eve Arden, Wisecracking Actress, Dies

By Albin Krebs
New York Times Service

Eve Arden, the caustic comedienne who played the heroine's wisecracking best friend, a sassy schoolteacher or secretary, died Monday of heart disease in Beverly Hills. She said she was 78, but some sources said 83.

Miss Arden made her Broadway debut in the "Ziegfeld Follies" of 1934. Although she often appeared on stage, she was chiefly a Hollywood actress.

She was best known as the sardonic but likable teacher in the radio and TV series "Our Miss Brooks," which ran from 1948 until 1957. This earned her an Emmy as best actress for 1953.

The tall and languid Miss Arden, noted for exquisite timing and making the most of a throwaway line, received featured billing in more than 100 movies, including "Stage Door," "The Marx Brothers at the Circus," "No, No, Nanette," "Bedtime Story," "Cover Girl," "Anatomy of a Murder" and "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs."

The actress, whose original name was Eunice Quedens, was born in Mill Valley, California. At 16, she said, "I was dumped by my mother and aunt at the Henry Duffy office in San Francisco and told to get a job acting, which I did."

She played in stock companies in San Francisco and Los Angeles and toured on the "citrus circuit" in southern California.

Miss Arden was a seasoned actress when she got a job in "Low and Behold," a forerunner of the "New Faces" revues. Lee Shubert saw it at the Pasadena Playhouse and he offered her a part in the "Ziegfeld Follies of 1934" on Broadway. He told her to shed her real name.

She did so by studying the labels of cosmetic jars, and, she said, "stole my first name from Evening in Paris and the second from Elizabeth Arden."

She made her film debut in a 1937 B melodrama called "Oh, Doctor," in which she played a gun moll. Her big break came that same year in "Stage Door" with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Within three years she had appeared in more than 20 films.

DEATH NOTICES

Pouncey, On Nov. 12th peacefully at home, **Philip Michael Rivers** beloved husband of Myril and father of Françoise and Jacqueline. Funeral service private. Memorial service to be announced later. Donations if desired to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Lisa Kirk, 62, Musical Comedy Star

NEW YORK (NYT) — Lisa Kirk, 62, a star of Broadway musical comedies, died Sunday in New York of lung cancer.

She began as a cabaret performer and then won Broadway acclaim in the late 1940s singing "The Gentleman Is a Dope" in the musical "Allegro" and "Always True to You (In My Fashion)" in "Kiss Me, Kate."

Anya Seton, 86, Novelist and Biographer

New York Times Service

Anya Seton, 86, the author of several popular historical and biographical novels, two of which were made into successful films, died of heart failure Thursday in Old Greenwich, Connecticut.

Miss Seton developed a devoted following from the 1940s to the 1970s for her carefully researched and evocative works, two of which, "Dragonwyck" and "Foxfire," were made into successful films.

■ *Other deaths:*

Alexis Minotis, 90, the dean of Greek tragic actors, Sunday of a stroke in Athens. His leading lady was frequently Katina Paxinou, his wife, who died in 1973. He interpreted not only the works of ancient Greece, but also those of Shakespeare, Ibsen, Pirandello, Brecht, Beckett, and O'Neill.

Vic Upshaw, 50, an American choreographer who brought modern jazz styles to France in the mid-1960s, in Paris after a long illness Nov. 5.

Richard Lewis, 76, a British opera tenor, after a long illness, outside Eastbourne in East Sussex. Renowned for his versatility, he was equally at ease with Mozart as with modern works, such as Britten's "Peter Grimes," and Berg's "Wozzeck."

News Strikers Publish Own Tabloid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Striking workers of the New York Daily News have published and distributed an eight-page look-alike tabloid called Real News that tells the unions' side of the bitter walkout at the nation's third-largest metropolitan daily.

At least 100 strikers hit the streets Monday to distribute the Real News, which features columns, stories and analyses about the 19-day-old strike. More than 1 million copies were hauled from a New Jersey plant, said John Garcia, a striking reporter.

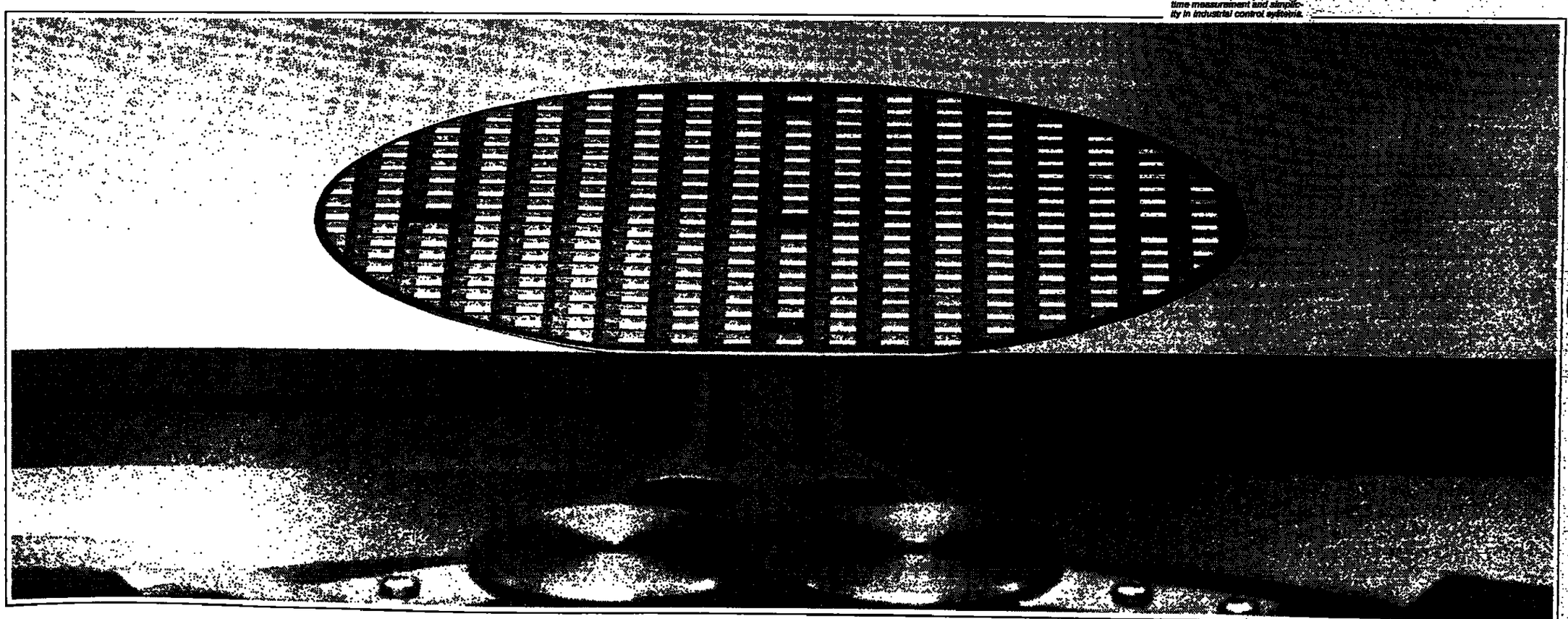
The 71-year-old Daily News continues to publish amid reports of violence and intimidation of news dealers and union allegations that the paper has hired thugs. As of Sunday, the police reported 151 incidents related to the strike, with 74 arrests and four police officers injured.

The strike, skirting surrealism as homeless men hawk the paper on crowded subways, entered its third full week Monday with both sides clearly wounded.

Management has hired the homeless workers because it is almost impossible to find the newspaper on any city newsstand. Not a single copy of the paper could be found in a check of 55 vendors in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx over the last five days. The only places where the papers seem to be plentiful are Grand Central Terminal and the Daily News building.

The News has become almost completely devoid of advertising. Monday's 64-page Veteran's Day issue has only four full-page ads: one for a new brand of cigarettes, one for an airline, one from the city advertising its foster-parent program and one from the News itself, seeking newspaper vendors interested in obtaining "Unlimited Income." *(AP, WP)*

Thinking of the future.



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In Beirut, Wariness Of Peace

Some Say Militias Won't Stay Out

By Ali Jaber
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon, long riven by factional and sectarian strife, is now torn between hope and pessimism as militia fighters withdraw from the capital and the government moves ahead with a plan to restore peace.

The country's legacy of failed cease-fires and peace plans has left its people so wary that many are not even bothering to remove sandbags from their homes and shops.

"We have seen the militias pull out before," said Mustapha Inja, 56, a retired pilot. "In 1983 all crossing points were opened and even the devastated downtown district was restored. But at the slightest sign of trouble the militiamen popped up from nowhere, closed all passageways in no time, and started fighting again.

"There are no guarantees this will not happen again," he said.

Despite such gloomy assessments, many politicians and analysts believe that Lebanon has its best chance in years to achieve a lasting peace.

"No one can stop spring from coming to Lebanon," said Ghassan Tweini, the publisher of the newspaper An Nahar.

Ahmad Ayash, a columnist at the paper, pointed to global developments, particularly the end of the Cold War, as a major source of hope for Lebanon.

"Syria has shifted alliances and is now in the same ditch with the Americans in the Gulf," he said, referring to the U.S.-led multinational effort against Iraq. "The Palestine Liberation Organization is no longer a player in Lebanon's political game and, for the first time since the war started 15 years ago, the Christians agreed to give concessions to the Muslims.

"These factors alone form serious bases for a lasting solution here," he said.

The focus of the optimism and doubts is the progress that President Elias Hrawi has made toward peace since Oct. 13. On that day, Syria, the dominant force with 40,000 troops in this country, launched an all-out assault on the East Beirut stronghold of the General Michel Aoun, leader of the Christian forces.

The general's two-year rebellion against the government had prevented the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement giving the country's growing Muslim population a greater share of power at the expense of the long-favored Christians.

Hundreds of people died in the Syrian assault, and General Aoun was forced to take refuge in the French Embassy from the presidential palace he had occupied in Baabda, southeast of Beirut.

In the aftermath of the assault, Mr. Hrawi has ordered all militias to leave Beirut by Nov. 19 and invited the heads of the six main militias to join his government. The government's goal is to establish a zone in and around the capital controlled by the Lebanese Army so that it can revive institutions and services and stabilize the economy.

It has a long way to go toward persuading many Lebanese that it can succeed. Most people here have little time to think about peace. They are too busy struggling to secure bread and butter and other basic needs as prices for food and gasoline soar and telephones, electricity, and water remain cut off.

Akram Zuheiri, an aide to the Druze militia chief, Walid Jumblat, said peace is still out of reach.

"They may kick out the militias from Beirut today, but their plan stops right there," he said. "They cannot force Israel to pull out from south Lebanon, therefore giving Syria the pretext to remain where it is now."

The government's plan has been drawn from the comprehensive peace accord reached between Christian and Muslim members of parliament last year.

The accord calls for the disbanding of all militias within four months and a phased Syrian troop withdrawal from Beirut beginning in September 1992.

Already the plan to get the militias out of Beirut has run into obstacles. Samir Geagea, the commander of the Lebanese Forces militia, said that he would insist on control of one-third of the seats in the cabinet.

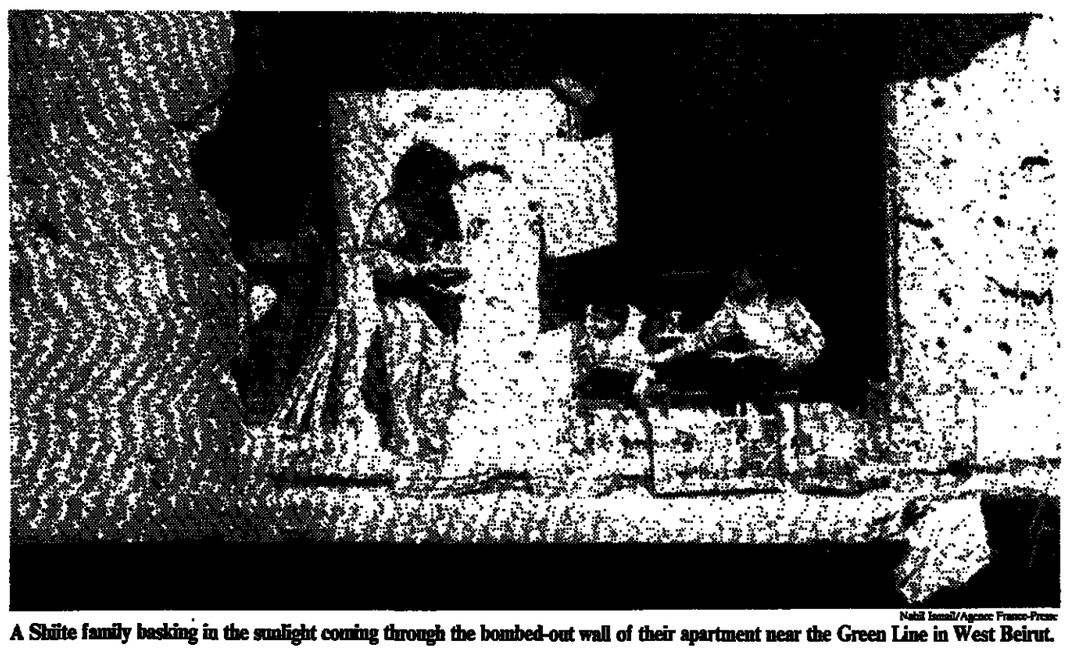
In addition, Hezbollah, or the Party of God, the Shiite fundamentalist organization linked to the kidnapping of Westerners, has indicated through Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah that it would not join the cabinet. The sheikh is considered by many Lebanese to be the group's mentor.

Despite the deep pessimism born of years of dashed prospects for peace, the government's progress has encouraged many here to revive the once-famous landmarks of pre-war Lebanon.

Beirut's tumultuous Hamra commercial district, whose chic sidewalk cafés were often frequented by Arab intellectuals, during the war years became a dirty habitat for refugees and beggars.

Now, a police force maintaining round-the-clock surveillance of the street has removed vegetable vendors blocking the windows of haute couture shops and turned away beggars disturbing shoppers.

Elsewhere, grimmer realities intrude and dampen expectations. Probably the most accurate indicator of stability here is the price of the Lebanese pound against foreign currencies. The current rate of exchange with the U.S. dollar, more than 700 Lebanese pounds, hardly indicates that peace is at hand. Before the civil war erupted in 1975, the dollar traded for a little less than 3 pounds.



Nabil Ismail/Agence France-Presse

A Shiite family basking in the sunlight coming through the bombed-out wall of their apartment near the Green Line in West Beirut.

For Hong Kong Journalists, A Hampering Deadline: 1997

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — These days, journalists here have a special kind of deadline in mind that affects their work: July 1, 1997, when this British territory is to be returned to China.

Some Hong Kong reporters say the press here is already losing its dynamism, as journalists worry that Hong Kong's future leaders might punish them for critical reporting about China. And there are signs that China is trying to gain greater influence over the press with the opening in October of a magazine called Bauhinia, after Hong Kong's official flower.

Many professions in Hong Kong have already been crippled by rising emigration, now running at more than 1,200 people a week. Newspapers are losing staff members, and reporters who stay say there is increasing self-censorship.

"There have been certain compromises, but it hasn't been very clear until now," said Hu Chu-jen, editor of Pai Shing, a Chinese-language magazine often critical of Beijing.

When asked about fear of reprisals by the Chinese government, the editor replied: "Of course we are worried, but what does it mean to worry? If you can't stand up for freedom and democracy, it doesn't make sense for you to be in this line of work."

Local journalists reporting on the democracy movement last year were sometimes highly critical of Beijing, but that tendency seems to have faded recently. Many say the reporting was unusually favorable in coverage of the Asian Games in Beijing recently.

China already controls five daily papers in Hong Kong. But it is at the 14 independent newspapers in Hong Kong — 12 in Chinese and 2 in English — where the strains are most evident, with the growing realization that the newspapers and their staffs may run into problems after 1997 if they are seen as too critical.

The concern is not only that China will use police or administrative powers to punish papers, but also that it will withhold advertising.

Already, China's business presence in Hong Kong is growing rapidly, and some newspapers are apprehensive that bold reporting will chase away advertisers affiliated with China.

Moreover, China has often dangled carrots in front of editors: visa approval to send reporters into China to cover special events and advance information about news.

"People privately talk about the rising tendency for self-censorship," said Emily Lau, chairman of the Hong Kong Journalists Association. "It's something that is very insidious."

A few weeks ago, an article was censored from a special issue on China published by the English-language South China Morning Post on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Communist China. Post editors allowed China's official Xinhua news agency to review the reports written by the newspaper's reporters. Post reporters in Hong Kong said the editors agreed to the agency's request to excise one article, apparently because it was considered too critical of the Chinese government.

Journalists who continue to write articles critical of Beijing use pen names, but their real names are often known both to Beijing and to many readers. A local magazine, Contemporary, reported recently that the Chinese government collects files on reporters and separates newspapers into four categories, including a group that should be isolated and attacked.

"They've played the tactics for years, for it's the legacy of Mao," said Fong So, managing editor at the Nineties, a magazine critical of Beijing. "Mao said the first thing to know when making revolution is: 'Who are our enemies? Who are our friends?' "

Vitamin E Used In Heart Surgery

United Press International

DALLAS — Large doses of vitamin E apparently can reduce the harmful side effects of bypass surgery in heart patients, University of Toronto researchers reported at an American Heart Association meeting here.

A study involving 28 bypass patients found that the 14 who took vitamin E for two weeks before their operations had significantly better heart function after surgery than the 14 who took placebos.

The vitamin apparently prevents damage to heart muscles by destroying the toxic chemicals, called free radicals, that form when blood is cut off during bypass surgery, Dr. Terrence Yau, one of the researchers, said Monday.

Hong Kong Releases 111 Rearrested Vietnamese

By Barbara Basler
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government released on bail Tuesday 111 Vietnamese migrants it had arrested just after a Supreme Court judge freed them.

The move came as the government's handling of the case began attracting criticism at home and concern abroad.

Judge Raymond Sears, who said he was "ashamed" of the way the Hong Kong government had treated the Vietnamese, ruled Monday that the group had been illegally detained for a year and a half and ordered them set free.

But in a move seen by some legal experts and politicians as a challenge to the judiciary, the government sent immigration officials to arrest the Vietnamese as they walked out the courthouse door.

After their court victory, members of the group including men, women, children and several babies — were moved from a Vietnamese detention center into Victoria Prison, where they were held overnight.

The group was sailing to Japan to seek asylum last year when officials here intercepted their leaky boat in Hong Kong waters and offered to repair it. The government later decided the repairs would be too expensive and, without consulting the group, destroyed the boat, leaving the 111 passengers in a detention center.

The judge ruled the Vietnamese had committed no crime, broken no law and must be freed. But the government detained them again, citing a different ordinance, in a move a Hong Kong newspaper called "a breathtaking display of arrogance."

Late Tuesday, Lawrence Leung, director of immigration, announced that he had ordered the group released to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. They will be given temporary identity papers and permitted to live in a UN open camp for refugees.

Mr. Leung defended the decision to rearrest the group, saying they were treated according to law. Even though the judge had ruled they should not be held in the Vietnamese detention center, Mr. Leung said they were still illegally in Hong Kong because they did not have permission to be here.

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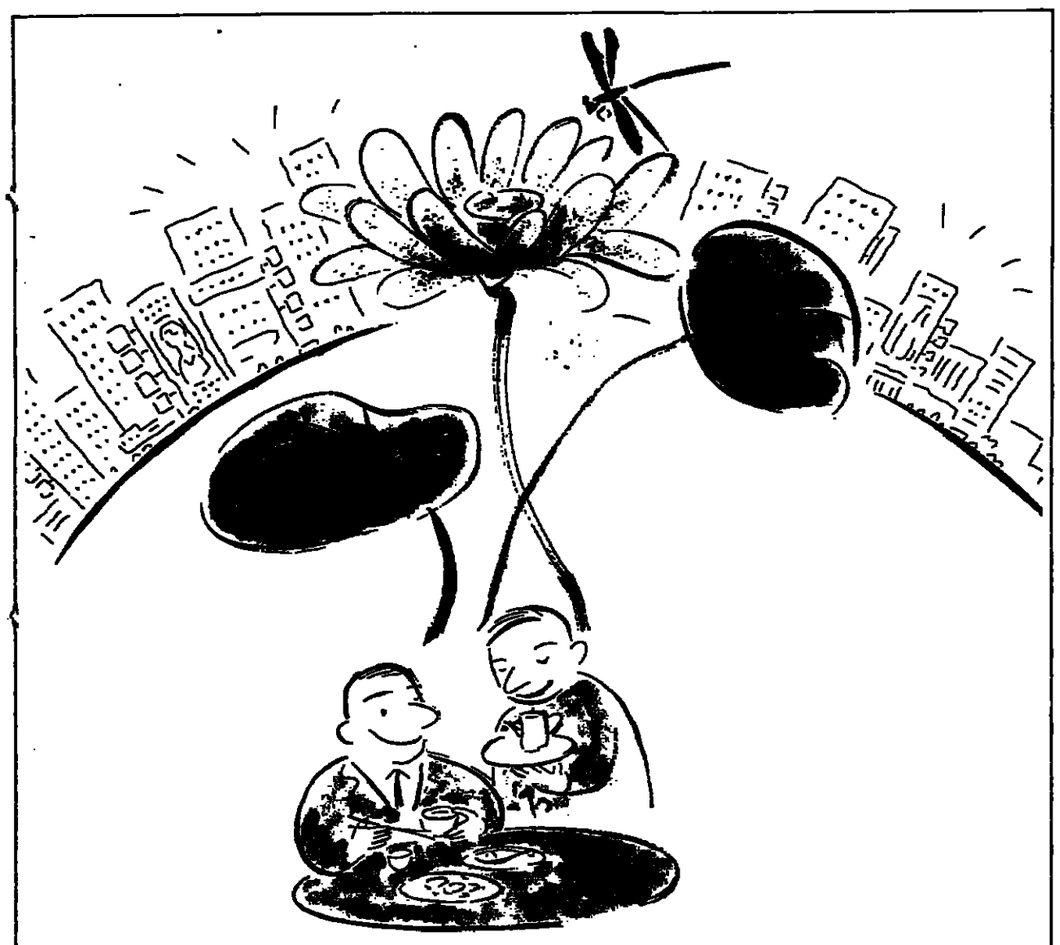

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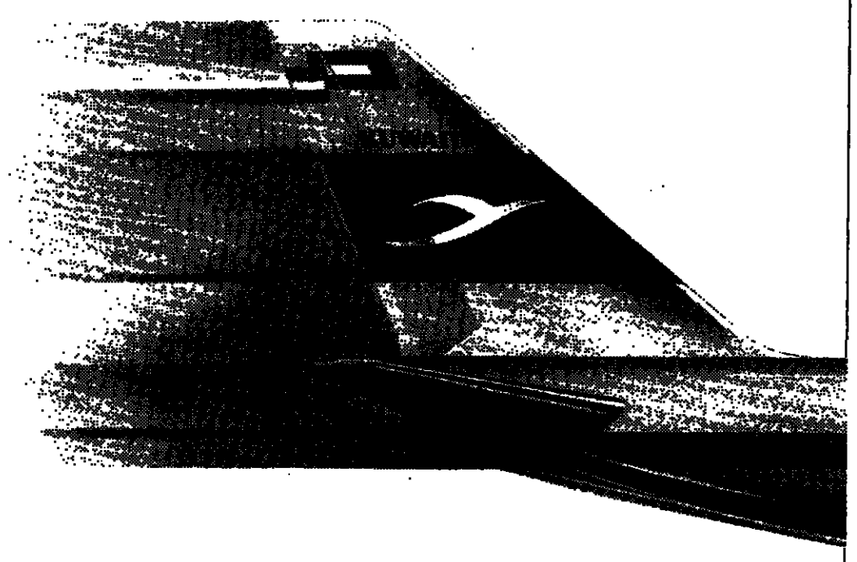

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OPINION

Help for a Hard Winter

Food, fuel for heat, pharmaceuticals, boots. Winter winds have just started blowing across the steppes, but some necessities are already in short supply in Soviet cities. Unless the people get help from abroad, they could take to the streets of Moscow, Leningrad and Sverdlovsk in protest.

Chaos would not advance the prospects for democratic and economic reform — a matter of grave concern for the United States as well as for the Soviet Union. Simple humanity, as well as prudence, argues that the United States prepare and coordinate Western emergency aid efforts now, before it is too late to help.

The reasons for Soviet shortages are many.

An economy that had trouble delivering the goods in the best of times is breaking down. Bumper crops rot in the fields as farmers, with few incentives to bring goods to market, ignore orders from above. Strikers disrupt mining and oil fields.

Meanwhile factory managers hoard, waiting for new and higher prices sure to come. Neither the Soviet leadership nor the public seem able to cope with the confusion and contradictions of an economy in limbo between state control and functioning markets.

Road and rail networks, never adequate, have been deliberately disrupted. Reportedly, angry nationalists blockade some trucks and trains and hijack others. Republics, farmers and managers withhold goods from the market — and communism begins to look like the shortest road from industrial revolution back to feudalism.

The temptation is to blame the victim. That is not only inhumane, it is dangerous.

Americans have a huge stake in nurturing stable Soviet change. As the Soviets move to markets and as democratic forces gather strength, it is important not to starve these heartening developments. Just as Europeans have never forgotten what U.S. help meant to their war-devastated countries, so the Soviet people will remember that Americans helped them through hard times with food, fuel and other necessities.

Washington needs to prepare now. A high-level fact-finding team can be dispatched to determine what the Soviet people need and how best to supply it. Meeting with Moscow is essential to expedite aid shipments and avoid undermining its reformist leadership. The visitors would do well also to meet local authorities, who can assure that aid reaches those who need it.

The United States cannot and should not try on its own to meet Soviet emergency needs. Other Western countries can participate, in ways that use aid shipments to promote the development of private enterprise in Soviet retailing, transportation and food processing. Together, outside powers can help take the edge off the winter wind, and show the desperate Soviet people that they have the heart, and head, to help.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Backward in Guatemala

In the 1970s, Guatemala invented death squads. This was the oligarchy and army's way of fighting guerrillas and their suspected civilian supporters. It worked, in the sense that the revolution — a characteristic Marxist Central American upheaval — was reduced and forced underground. In the time thus bought, Vinicio Cerezo was elected president; many Americans saw him as the sort of plucky democrat who could lead his country into the 20th century. While Nicaragua and El Salvador burned, Guatemala seemed to have survived the fire.

But we were wrong. The "dirty war" is blazing again in Guatemala. President Cerezo, whose five-year term is just ending, proved to be not just corruptible but inept in applying his considerable domestic and foreign support to keep the military at bay. Under the surface, it turned out, the old habits and institutions of repression were in only temporary remission. The guerrillas are not all that strong, but political killings now take place at a rate of better than a death a day. The security services have made Guatemala the worst human rights offender in all of Latin America.

Guatemalans are voting again — by fair procedures, international monitors said after the first presidential round on Sunday. There is some celebration that power is being transferred from one elected civilian leader to another. But the power being transferred is thin and formal. The real power is not being transferred and remains outside political control. Many voters apparently want an "iron hand."

As far as most Americans are concerned, Central America pretty much disappeared behind the moon after the Nicaraguan elections. Guatemala was given over from the American political debate to the State Department bureaucracy some years ago. U.S. officials have sought to encourage democracy, human rights and development with light applications of influence and aid. The evident disappointments in this policy are now giving rise to calls to diminish and condition the aid, especially on the military side.

Decades of unhappy U.S. experience suggest the limitations on fine-tuning Guatemalan responses. Jimmy Carter's example is instructive. In disgust at the savageries of the '70s, he cut off military aid; relieved of U.S. restraint, the military went doubly berserk. Keeping a hand in and an eye on Guatemala may not be sufficient, but it can be useful. Surely sooner or later Guatemalans are going to realize that they are missing out on the promise of the new day.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

King's Real Achievement

To millions of admirers around the world, the disclosures about Martin Luther King and his doctoral dissertation cast a shadow on his memory. A shadow should not, however, be confused with a cloud.

Scholarship rests on truth and trust, which is why scholars are right to denounce plagiarism mercilessly; that is why it is so dismaying to learn that Mr. King's doctoral thesis contained an extraordinary amount of material borrowed or copied, unattributed, from the work of others. But however just it may be to denounce his scholarship, that should not be confused with his leadership. Whether or not, as a student, he wrote what he wrote, Mr. King did what he did.

One way to describe his achievement is with other words of his, from his "Letter From Birmingham City Jail." Some say he solicited the assistance of others for that famous essay, but even if so, that is no more to be faulted than John Kennedy turning to Theodore Sorensen, or George Bush to Peggy Noonan. What counts is the conviction he expressed, speaking for millions seeking racial justice, in response to eight Alabama clergymen who declared his direct, nonviolent protests to be "unwise and untimely."

He wrote: "We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed. Frankly, I have never yet engaged in a direct action movement that was 'well-timed,' according to the timetable of those who have not suffered unduly from the disease of segregation. For years now I have heard the word 'Wait!' It rings in the ear of every Negro with a piercing familiarity. This 'Wait' has almost always meant 'Never.'"

Even now, even after the civil rights revolution, the truth of such words is evident to a new generation of Americans who have never heard the name Emmett Till and have no recollection of Selma.

That truth makes the disclosures of plagiarism even more lamentable now, so soon after Arizona voters refused to establish a holiday on Mr. King's January birthday. News of the distant academic lapse may be taken, carelessly, to explain or perhaps excuse the voters' rejection.

What the world honors when it honors Martin Luther King is his tenacity on behalf of racial justice — tenacity equally against gradualism and against violence. He and many with him pushed Americans down the long road to racial justice. That achievement glows unchallenged through the present shadow. His courage was not copied, and there was no plagiarism in his power.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Traditional Japanese Values

[Monday's] enthronement of Emperor Akihito deserves more serious consideration than it received from those outsiders who focus on the archaic nature of the ritual. As a country with a consitutional monarchy of our own, we [in Britain] should show respect for a nation standing at the forefront of technological innovation which is not ashamed to parade its acknowledgment of traditional values. Japan is a society where obeisance to authority, politeness and law and order still count for a great deal: it is not to be despised for those things. Indeed, they may have contributed to its remarkable success in rising from the ruins of 1945 to become the world's second economic superpower.

Yet there are legitimate questions to be asked on the occasion of the country's first coronation in more than 60 years. The enthronement ceremony itself, which transforms the emperor into a living god, marks a partial regression to the era before General Douglas MacArthur compelled Emperor Hirohito to divest himself of the divine status in the name of which terrible things were done half a century ago. Greater sensitivity toward the feelings, in particular, of the countries occupied during Japan's militarist phase is in order.

The West, though, should also take these feelings into account when pressing Japan to send forces to the Gulf. While a much greater financial contribution toward the Gulf effort is desirable — as Japan is more dependent on the region for its oil than any major Western nation — the rejection last week of a proposal to authorize the deployment of its forces is probably a healthy acknowledgment of external opinion by Japan's postwar political system.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

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A Gulf War? Americans Don't Get It

By William Pfaff

CHICAGO — The Gulf crisis swims just below America's articulated public consciousness, dark monster of anticipated dread. Public opinion has not found form. War still is image and imagination.

The Gulf was not a factor in last week's elections, and nobody knows what the effect would have been had fighting already begun. The idea, bruited by some in Europe, that President George Bush might launch an invasion to win the election displayed ignorance of just how contradictory American opinion now is on questions of war.

There is a scenario of confidence. One hears it from officials and commentators who describe it as leading to the shining success of a permanent coalition of democracies, led by the United States, keeping the international order.

The scenario has air power quickly crushing Iraq's rocket launchers, artillery, even tanks — "smart" missiles will take them all out. The invasion of Kuwait is led by Egyptian and other Arab troops whom the shocked and demoralized Iraqis will not seriously resist. American forces will merely back up and clean up. It will be over in days. The political map of the Middle East, and the international order, will have been redrawn.

The pessimists lack a formulated scenario, or have too many; there are more possibilities to go wrong than to go well. The articulate pessimists include war opponents from the established peace movement, but also professionals who think the military risks and potential political costs much too great to accept.

Mainstream popular pessimism is inarticulate, but it is there. The silence about the Gulf outside press and professional policy circles, the fact that not even politicians want to talk about it, is demonstration of that apprehension.

It is this which stays Mr. Bush's hand. The optimistic scenario is the only one he can afford, but no one can guarantee it to him. As a result, he temporizes. Yet each day spent strengthening the American expeditionary force — another 200,000 men, more armor down from Europe, more air power in from the fleet — provides one more day for Saddam Hussein's men to dig.

The Vietnam War was not won by high tech. It was won with the shovel. There are a lot of shovels in Iraq, and a lot of peasant soldiers used to hard work: digging tanks into the protecting sand, digging fire corridors and tank traps and pits, canals for burning-oil obstacles, trenches, air raid shelters.

Mr. Bush put himself into this situation with remarkable lack of foresight. He started out defending an ally, Saudi Arabia, from the threat of invasion. That was necessary. He escalated to demand Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. Reasonable enough; and the international community agreed.

He escalated again to demand the removal from power of Saddam Hussein — the "new Hitler" — and permanent suppression of Iraq's capacity for modern warfare. This amounts to a demand not only for unconditional surrender but for something like the permanent occupation of Iraq. It implies the eventual use, if necessary, of the methods necessary to produce Germany's unconditional surrender in 1945 (or Japan's?). The American public is not ready for that.

The public is not only unprepared for the costs of a serious war but remains confused about what the war really is about. If there was ever a faraway country of which Americans knew little it was Iraq. No American felt threatened by Iraq or by Saddam Hussein. They had never heard of him. Most could not have found Iraq on the map. They don't feel threatened today, unless they have a relative hostage inside Iraq, or in the desert, or liable to go.

Iraq's Arab and Israeli neighbors may have been threatened, but the United States was not and is not. The case for war rests on an argument about the consequences of non-war, if Saddam Hussein is not "stopped." It is the nature of such an argument that it cannot be proved. It rests on a hypothesis, which convinces some and fails to convince others.

It is very dangerous for a leader to take a democracy into war on a hypothesis. The public has to be convinced of the necessity and justice of a war if it is to sustain the effort, and accept the casualties, that a major war must be expected to produce.

The Korean and Vietnam wars both were connected with the larger ideological and strategic struggle of the Cold War, which Americans did believe just and necessary. Yet even then, both wars were fatally compromised by the eventual loss of public support. It is scarcely conceivable that the public would sustain a war against Iraq remotely resembling the Korean or Vietnam wars.

Hence Mr. Bush has to believe in the optimistic scenario. It has to be over in a week. But will it be? He doesn't really believe that it will. So he postpones and temporizes, and sends even more forces to the Gulf.

But the president can't back down now. If Saddam Hussein holds to his course, Mr. Bush has to choose war. The day he does that, a countdown starts inside the public mind and consciousness, a countdown heavy in consequence for the president and for America.

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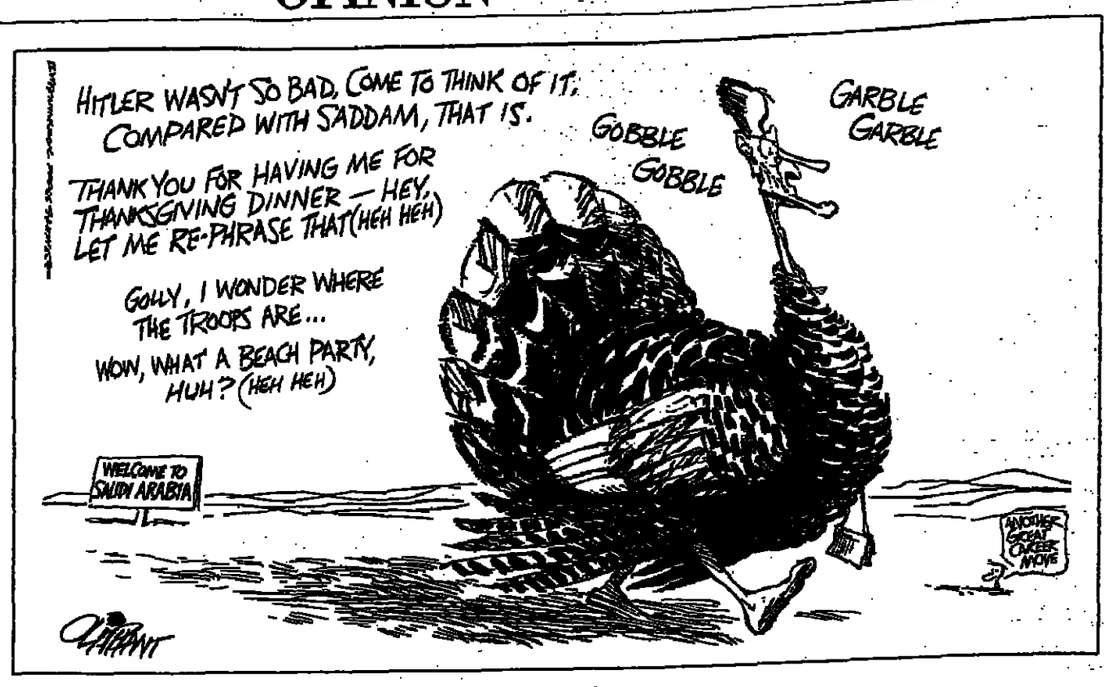

Still Time for Bush to Tell the Public the Real Reason to Fight

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — President George Bush made one profound mistake immediately after Iraq conquered Kuwait. Every day it becomes more important that he correct it before U.S. ground forces go into action against Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Bush failed to state the single most important reason for going to war against Iraq — or even for organizing the worldwide embargo. That is to eliminate Saddam Hussein's power to cause more death and destruction. Other reasons do not justify the deaths of Americans, or placing them in deadly jeopardy.

Perhaps Mr. Bush was reluctant to face it in the beginning. Certainly presidential candor was not a happy prospect for administration officials who designed and pushed the failed, disgraced policy of strengthening Saddam Hussein and appeasing him almost up to the hour of invasion.

If they really wanted to convince Saddam Hussein of U.S. determination to oppose him at last, the resignation of Secretary of State James Baker and some of his top Middle East hands would have been one inexpensive, bloodless way of showing it.

Whatever the reason, Mr. Bush came up with war goals that simply do not satisfy a large part of the U.S. public. And the public support needed by the president and every soldier depends not so much on the length of a war but on whether it sits well in the American stomach.

Mr. Bush told the country that one goal was to turn back aggression. Every American intelligent enough to fight is intelligent enough to know that the United States did not feel compelled to go into battle against other aggressions — China against Tibet, the Soviet Union against the world of Eastern Europe, and Arab against Arab time and again. Why was this one so important?

Americans were told that another objective was to restore the royal family of Kuwait. Name one American you know who thinks that that is worth dying for, or even facing the possibility of death for. Just one.

And Americans were told that the country could not allow a dictator with a proven taste for power and blood to stand astride much of the world's oil supply. That is an economic and political reality. But it is not convincing enough to Americans who know that there are steps the United States has not yet taken to preserve its oil independence. Among them: tougher conservation, higher gasoline taxes, real attempts to break the OPEC cartel with a Western Hemisphere consortium benefiting the United States and its neighbors.

So, with American men and women facing combat in the desert, the United States debates why they are there.

Mr. Bush has done well preparing the country militarily for the possibility of war, but he has failed to prepare it politically and spiritually. He has not said the bone truth: Left in power, Saddam Hussein will use his missiles and chemical arsenal in the future as he has in the past.

And if Israeli destruction of his nuclear plant in 1981 had not set him back a decade or so, Iraq would be a nuclear power today. Does anybody truly believe that when he acquires them, Saddam Hussein will not use nuclear weapons as blackmail?

Or never slip a few to some of his terrorist gangs and allies like Libya?

Does anybody truly believe that he would not use nuclear power as a first resort or certainly as a last if he ever again faced a strong coalition that threatened his rule?

Stop this man before he can kill millions. That is the only war goal worth putting before U.S. soldiers as a reason for risking their lives.

And it is the reason American and allied air power should have been used to destroy his arsenals before American armies were shipped abroad. It is the reason air power should still be tried before they are sent into combat.

The country and the president need matters of heart from each other — trust, confidence and respect. But on the edge of war he wasted his dignity and dwindling time by running around fighting local political battles. When he decides that he must send more hundreds of thousands of Americans into danger, he breaks the news to reporters at the White House, instead of telling the parents himself, in their living rooms.

He talks almost every day, but always gives the impression that he talks to be heard only by Saddam Hussein or the United Nations.

In the timetable of the Mideast crisis, the date that counts most is when the U.S. president decides to address the American people in full openness — rectifying the error he made, telling them that the reason to confront the power of Saddam Hussein is to end the power of Saddam Hussein.

The New York Times.

Saddam Will Get the Message if Bush Can Convince Americans

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — If Saddam Hussein does not withdraw from Kuwait by early in the new year, George Bush intends to use military force against him. That is the inescapable logic of Mr. Bush's decision to send massive additional U.S. forces to the Gulf.

By January or so, America will have nearly half a million men and women in the Gulf region. To send such a force and then bring it home without achieving Saddam Hussein's withdrawal would be a staggering defeat for the United States, and for all its allies — one that President Bush surely does not contemplate.

But a force of that size cannot remain in the Saudi desert indefinitely — not in terms of its own morale or in terms of local feelings. And beginning in March the Muslim holy month of Ramadan will inhibit action. That is the logic of war early in 1991.

Of course Mr. Bush would prefer to avoid war. His decision to send more troops can be seen as a threat of war to prevent war. But the threat is credible only if he is really prepared to carry it out. We must assume that he is.

But that raises profound questions that have yet to be faced.

When Mr. Bush made the announcement last week about the further buildup in the Gulf, a reporter asked him: "Do you feel that you are free to take offensive action without any kind of UN resolution authorizing it?" He replied: "Yes. We have the authority . . . " If he believes that and acts on it, he will be making a tragic mistake for his country and himself. For he lacks the authority essential to take a democratic country into a costly war: support in law and in the opinion of his people.

In law, his claim is dubious. The assertion that America could act unilaterally now without authorization by the UN Security Council seems to rest on Article 51 of the UN charter, which recognizes the "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense."

But the charter says that the right exists only "until the Security Council has taken the necessary measures to maintain international peace and security." If the council does not act, then the individual country would be free to carry on. But here the council has acted — at the request of the United States, which has recognized and relied on its authority.

The legal argument is in accord with the political reality. The Bush administration went to the United Nations because it wanted the broadest possible coalition against Iraq. If it acted unilaterally now, it would destroy the hard-won consensus.

When Secretary of State James Baker toured allied capitals last week, he was told in most places that United Nations authority should be sought for military action. That was in all likelihood the answer he wanted. In any event, UN approval is necessary if Washington wants to keep the coalition together.

Then there are the more fateful questions of American law and American politics. Can the president conceivably be thinking of ordering military action on his own, without the approval of Congress? Presidents have taken the United States into all kinds of wars on their own in the last 50 years. But this time there can be no excuse of sudden attack or hidden developments. To decide for war without a congressional declaration would be constitutional and political folly on a disastrous scale.

Henry Kissinger has not been known for deference to Congress, to put it mildly. Writing this past weekend in the Los Angeles Times, he nevertheless said that the administration must "involve Congress" in any decision for military action. And it must explain to the public what the U.S. national interest is in the Gulf. "Americans must not be given the impression that they have a duty to go to war against every evil leader in the world," Kissinger said. They "need to understand why this specific aggression by this particular leader, if unchecked, will in time threaten their own security."

By acting decisively as he did in August, George Bush prevented an Iraqi takeover of Saudi Arabia with terrible consequences for the world. Now he must convince the U.S. Congress and the American public that the stakes are worth the risk of war. Only by doing so can he convince Saddam Hussein that he must fear military action.

The New York Times.

A Lot of Awkward Questions Remain Unanswered

By Erwin Knoll

MADISON, Wisconsin — The continuing buildup of American forces in the Gulf and the increasingly heated rhetoric emanating from the White House point to the likelihood that the United States will soon be waging all-out war against Iraq and Saddam Hussein. How often, after all, can President George Bush proclaim that he has "had it" with the treatment of American hostages, and not follow through?

Americans are told that the purpose of both the buildup and the bluster is to intimidate Saddam Hussein. It seems much more likely that the purpose is to prepare Americans for an offensive. Members of Congress have come away from recent White House briefings convinced that the shooting will begin soon.

But is a war really necessary? What would its purpose be? Before American soldiers march off to combat, Mr. Bush ought to give the people precise and compelling answers to some crucial questions.

What will Americans win in exchange for the sacrifice of thousands of American and Arab lives?

In August, when the first American troops were dispatched to the Gulf, we were told that their mission was to prevent an Iraqi attack on Saudi Arabia. That threat faded long ago. The question now is how many casualties the United States is willing to take and inflict to restore Kuwaiti boundaries that were invented in the 1920s by the British Foreign Office.

What will America gain in return for throwing its own economy, and the rest of the world's, into a tailspin?

Since the beginning of the U.S. deployment, the Dow Jones industrial average has dropped by nearly 500 points, and the price of gasoline in America has increased by about 35 percent. But it is not Saddam Hussein who has cut off sales of Iraqi oil; the anti-Saddam alliance has done that with its embargo. If it comes to war, today's oil prices will look like a bargain. If the Middle East oil fields are destroyed or severely damaged, the economic impact will be catastrophic.

Is Saddam Hussein the world's only aggressor? Is he the only one America will be called upon to stop, or just the first in a long line?

Is America prepared to go to war against China for what it did in Tibet? Against Turkey for its military rule in Cyprus? Against Indonesia for its brutal occupation of East Timor?

Is Iraq the only country that can't be trusted with nuclear, chemical or biological weapons? What about Pakistan, India, Israel, South Africa? Do Americans want to be the world's all-purpose mercenary force?

Is the United States going to scurry about, extracting a few million (or billion) dollars from one ally or another willing to let American troops do their fighting for them — for a price? Has the United States come to the sorry point where it hires out its army, like the Hessians defeated by George Washington?

Whatever happened to the U.S. Constitution? Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 11 has yet to be repealed. It still confers on Congress, not the president, the power to declare war.

For 40 years Americans have been told that there is no time in the nuclear age for such niceties as a vote of Congress when the national security is threatened. But American soldiers have been sweltering in the Saudi desert for months. Why not have Congress debate the issue and go on record with a vote?

Those are not all my questions, and I am sure other Americans have more. And that brings to mind a sixth question: If Mr. Bush is about to take the country into war, aren't Americans entitled to some answers first?

The writer, editor of The Progressive, a left-wing monthly, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Americans Need a Clearer 'Why' for War

PRESIDENT Harry Truman lost public backing for the war he sent American forces to fight in Korea partly because U.S. aims in that conflict wavered and grew confused. President Lyndon Johnson similarly lost public support as his geopolitical explanations for being in Vietnam came either to lose their credibility or to seem less important when weighed against the war's mounting human, economic and moral costs. The failure by his predecessors to hold on to public support cannot be far from President George Bush's mind as he confronts the probably growing possibility that the nation could soon find itself in a shooting war with Iraq.

The United States and its Western allies have sent their forces to the Gulf for two main reasons. The first is to honor the ever-valid principle that the unprovoked seizure of another country's territory and the degradation of its people is unacceptable and is to be punished whenever the means to do so exist. History provides a second reason in its dismal catalogue of proofs that aggression that goes unpunished produces a harvest of additional aggressions.

The reasons for the U.S. intervention are sound and certainly supportable. Whether they are fully understood by Americans is another matter.

— The Los Angeles Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Siege Preparations

PARIS — The Ministers of War and the Interior have laid before the Chamber a bill, the object of which is to secure the proper provisioning of Paris and other fortified cities and towns in view of the necessities of a siege in the event of war. The bill provides that the municipal authorities of such cities and towns shall take such measures as may be approved by the Minister of War to secure a sufficient supply of flour for two months' siege. The expenses resulting from the measure are to be borne by the municipal budgets.

1915: Italian Liner Sunk

AMSTERDAM — "Most untimely and unfortunate" — such is the hypocritical judgement passed Thursday [Nov. 11] in Berlin regarding the wanton sinking of the Italian passenger liner, the Ancona. The Germans are at pains to state that their ally, Austria, is alone responsible for the offence.

TURIN — The "Stampa" says that Italy has begun an inquiry into the destruction of the Ancona to find out if the submarine responsible was German or Austrian. If the inquiry proves that the submarine was German, Italy will declare war upon Germany.

1940: Greek Successes

ATHENS — The Greek high command declared tonight [Nov. 13] that in "successful attacks" in the Pindus Mountains region its troops had occupied a new series of hilltops in Albanian territory. No more precise location of the counter-offensive was given, but a government spokesman had said earlier that the Greeks were moving forward rapidly in a mop-up of territory abandoned by the Italian invaders in the Pindus region. There was little or no activity in the Macedonian sector, he reported, adding that Greek troops still were "holding fast the positions they occupied some days ago."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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OPINION

Youth Crime in the Cities: An American Action Plan

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — After the loopiness of America's midterm campaign period, reality has come crashing down on the governing and the governed with stunning swiftness.

Two days after the voting, President George Bush announced a further troop buildup in the Gulf that sounds like a prelude to war. At the same time he called his economic advisers into session to confront the increasing likelihood that America is on the verge of recession — if not already in it.

The big-city mayors of the country gathered in New York to examine the overwhelming evidence that the patterns of job loss, population decline,

In the 1980s, America doubled the number of people behind bars, yet serious crime increased.

public service collapse, crime, drugs and poverty — all so well publicized in the host city — are endemic to many others across the land.

In the midst of all this, it was appropriate (but something of a surprise) that an echo of the 1960s was heard from another source. Until its report came across my desk, I was not aware of the existence of the Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation, which bears the name of the late brother of the late president.

Beyond being his brother's trusted counselor, Milton Eisenhower had his own distinguished academic and public service career. Among the chores he carried out was the chairmanship of one of the two major national commissions created during the 1960s in response to that decade's wave of urban and racial violence. The privately funded Eisenhower Foundation has for 10 years sponsored and evaluated pilot projects focused on the social problems of the cities.

Its newly issued report, "Youth Investment and Community Reconstruction: Street Lessons on Drugs and Crime for the Nineties," is at once a stark reminder of how tough these problems are, a blunt dismissal of some tempting easy answers and a call to action on approaches that have demonstrated their usefulness.

The authors say in plain terms that America cannot deal with the threat to community safety, the waste of human life and the loss of economic potential that crime and drug use represent, either by building more jail cells or asking for more volunteer "crime watchers" or youth counselors.

While acknowledging the need for punishment of serious crime, the Eisenhower commission points out that during the 1980s the United States doubled the number of people behind bars (from roughly 325,000 to 650,000), increased spending for criminal justice four times as fast as for education — and yet the serious crime rate rose every year from 1984 onward.

As for volunteers, the Eisenhower report — based on close-up scrutiny of scores of small-scale programs — says flatly that in inner city neighborhoods "a reliance on volunteerism is no substitute" for adequately funded and professionally managed programs. The physical risks are too great to expect citizens to patrol their own neighborhoods or drive off drug dealers. The transience of population, the need for paying jobs and the shortage of skills limit the supply of volunteers for counseling and aiding families and young people.

Many of the best-intentioned street programs failed mainly because they had too few paid staff members and because those staffers spent too much of their time searching for volunteers, instead of devoting their energy and skills to working with the youths who came to them for help.

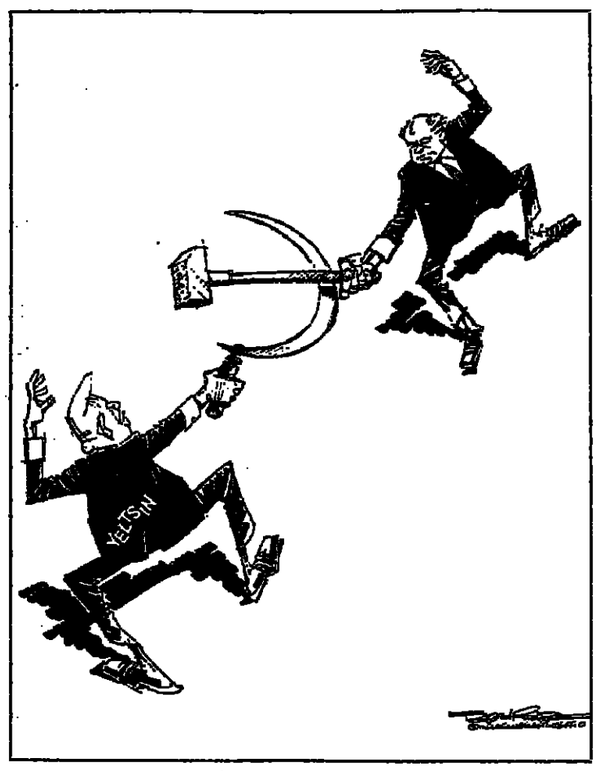
It is not all bad news. From Ponce, Puerto Rico, to Philadelphia, Washington and Boston, the Eisenhower Foundation identified (or helped sponsor) small-scale programs that reduced the number of school dropouts and arrests, reduced substance abuse among young people, and cut down on teenage pregnancy and intra-family violence. In some cases the programs channeled that energy into projects that produced housing or other neighborhood benefits.

The projects are small, but the evaluations have been serious and the foundation has some confidence that it knows what works. Like the preschool Head Start program (which it rightly labels the most effective anti-crime and anti-drug program in the nation, and one which should be universally available), the programs targeted at teens and older youths "all provide multiple solutions to multiple problems."

These programs often tailor both social support and discipline to individual youths — via mentors, counselors and peers. "To varying degrees, they link that support and discipline to the development of real opportunities for education, school-to-work transition, employment training and placement." The programs often operate out of clubhouse settings that provide both the nurturing and the discipline that are absent anywhere else in these young people's lives.

Some will look skeptically at the conclusion that programs shown to have "saved" a dozen people here or two dozen there should quickly be expanded, as the Eisenhower report suggests, through local sponsorship, by a federal fund that would reach $10 billion a year in a few years. But another decade of prison-building is a bleak alternative. It would cost a lot more, and achieve less.

The Washington Post.



Reductio ad Absurdum, in Denglish

By Enno von Löwenstern

BONN — Unser Way of Life im Media Business ist hart, da muss man ein tougher Kerl sein. Morgens Warm-up und Stretching, dann ein Teller Corn Flakes und ein Soft Drink oder Darjeeling Tea, dann in das Office — und schon Brunch mit den Top-Leuten, Meeting zum Thema: Sollen wir die Zeitung pushen mit Snob Appeal oder auf Low Profile achten?

Ich habe den Managern ganz cool und businesslike mein Paper presentiert: Wir müssen News powern und erst dann den Akzent auf Layout und Design legen, auf der Front Page die Headline mehr aufjazze. Für jede Story brauchen wir ein starkes Lead. Das Editorial muss Glamor und Style haben, unsere Top Priority bleibt: Action und Service.

Der Cartoon muss gut plaziert sein, die Korrespondenten müssen Features kabeln, und sie müssen beim Handling ihren Computer-Terminals fit sein, online und off-line, ihr Password nicht vergessen, mit dem Scanner umgehen können, das Register editieren, die Disks pflegen, sich mit Bits und Bytes auskennen, nicht Top News cancein. Und sie müssen auf ihre Connections achten, damit sie an Top-Secret-Informationen kommen; jeder Reporter muss ein veritabler Sherlock Holmes sein, dann gelingt das Comeback.

Mein Conference-Report betonte den High Risk eines Conflict of Interest mit der PR-Abteilung; der Creativ-Direktor und der Designer verstanden die Message. Nach der Conference assen wir nur Fast Food und dann begann das Panel. Dafür war ich besonders gebrieft worden. Das Give-and-Take war super. Viele Youngsters sagten, der Boom gehe

MEANWHILE

zu Ende, ein Crash komme. Manche taten so, als seien wir total out und müssten ein genuines Crisis Management starten statt Business as usual.

No Problem, sagte ich, ich werde nach den Coffee-Break eine Marketing-Studie in meinem Studio anfertigen, dann machen wir einen Test, wie der Trend läuft. Noch funktioniert meine Pipeline zum Boss, noch habe ich einen Desk im Office. Dann hatten wir Happy Hour mit der Jury: Sherry und Cocktails für die Girls, Hard Drinks für die Boys, Whisky and Soda, dazu Canapés.

Es war beim Dinner — Black-Tie, gegrillte Steaks mit Curry und Ketchup — da sagte der Old Man, wir hatten eine faire Chance, unser Image zu verbessern, denn Job Application führt zur Success Story, wer nicht up to date ist, wird gekillt, that's life. Wir sind Workaholics, antwortete ich, wir kennen kein High-Life und wir sind keine Jetsetters, auch wenn ich die Bar und die VIP-Lounge in jedem Airport kenne und jeden Barmixer am Ton seines Cocktail-Shakers unterscheide.

Unser Outfit ist O.K., der Cash Flow ist besser geworden, es gab einen Run auf unsere Aktien, nachdem die lange ziemlich down waren. Nach der Rush-hour wollten wir im Penthouse pokern, aber der Lift in der Lobby war kaputt, also joggten unsere Lobbyisten hinauf — Jogging ist sowieso der Hit, und wir sind Sportsmen. Body Building ist unser Hobby, wir betreiben Badminton, Golf, Volleyball, Basketball, Windsurfing. Und wenn mal unser Peaceniik einen Joint raucht und high ist — der Softie, der immer schreit: Make love not war! — dann hilft ihm ein Workout im Fitness Center über dem Supermarket.

Mit Lotion und Shampoo gingen wir zum Shower, als Anticlimax. Dann Bluejeans und Jersey oder Sweatshirts angezogen, in der Kitchenette ein Orange-Juice getrunken (als Single wohne ich im Motel noch), etwas Rock und Pop im Hi-Fi gehört — aber der Drummer war miserabel und der Sound absolut obsolet. Später Video eingeschaltet, dann TV. Hey, man, der Talk-Master war ein Monster.

Nur eines macht mich total crazy: Diese schrecklichen Anglizismen in unserer schönen deutschen Sprache.

The writer, deputy editor of the German newspaper Die Welt, contributed this linguistic lament to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

This Land Is My Land

Regarding the editorial "Truths About Kuwait" (Opinion, Nov. 3):

In keeping with its sense of fairness, The New York Times states at the end of its editorial on Kuwait that "doubtless there is an Iraqi side to the arguments over territory."

Allow me to say that I don't see any argument that Iraqi apologists could use on this matter. Since Kuwait's autonomous status was acknowledged by Turkey in the 1913 agreement with Britain (which the editorial mentioned), Iraq has itself twice acknowledged it.

In 1932, Nuri as-Said, the Iraqi prime minister, signed an agreement with the ruler of Kuwait formally recognizing Kuwait within its border as delineated in 1913. And in 1963, Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr, the Ba'athist prime minister of Iraq, signed an agreement with Kuwait recognizing again Kuwait's independence and the borders agreed on in 1913 and 1932.

No "colonial" power was then present in Iraq to force it to recognize Kuwait as an independent state. So no conceivable Iraqi argument could be presented to contradict the above facts.

SUHAIL K. SHUHAIBER.
Embassy of Kuwait.
The Hague.

More strong voices need to be heard opposing the use of force in the Gulf. The United States and other countries are in no position to complain, in high and mighty tones, that Iraq broke the law by invading Kuwait. The United States supported the dictator Saddam Hussein after he launched a war against Iran. For its part, America invaded Grenada and Panama without the sanction of international law.

To insist on 100-percent compliance with U.S. demands is not the way to reach a diplomatic solution. We survived Vietnam at a heavy cost in blood, money and reputation. A much lesser price for a settlement is possible in the Gulf.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

A Low Profile Back Then

The John Silber described by Paul G. Kuntz *(Letters, Nov. 7)* hardly resembles the John Silber I knew when for 10 years I was a member of the University of Texas law faculty and Mr. Silber (who was defeated in the recent election for governor of Massachusetts) was in the Philosophy Department.

From 1955 through 1965 the school's faculty battled with the Board of Regents and the university administration over the unwritten rules that maintained de facto segregation on the Austin campus.

Mr. Silber kept a low profile on this matter, and the general view was that he took a position that would do him the least harm with his superiors. Mr. Silber may be no Klansman, but he has taken positions that treat some Americans as second-class citizens.

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN.
Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

Partners With Apartheid

Regarding the report "Mandela Rebukes Japan Over Lack Of Support for ANC" (Oct. 31):

It is shameful that the Japanese government has refused financial assistance to the African National Congress. Japan is still one of the biggest trading partners with the apartheid regime in South Africa and has benefited largely from this trade. The ANC simply wants Japan's unjust profits to be returned to those South African people who have suffered discrimination.

South African blacks once had a slogan. "Freedom first, education later" (though the latter has been given new priority). In Japan's case it is more like "Money first, justice later."

IWAKAWA YASUHISA.
Tokyo.

On Kenya's Successes

Regarding "Downhill in Kenya" (Letters, Nov. 1) by Stein L. Halvorssen:

We found Mr. Halvorssen's letter to be utterly devoid of fact. Had he informed himself adequately, he surely would have congratulated Kenya for its peace, stability and respect for law.

While other nations in our region are beset with unrest, starvation, gross violations of human rights, lack of press freedom and a general breakdown of the rule of law, the opposite is true in Kenya. Indeed, it is as a result of Kenya's peace and stability, its safeguarding of principles of law and democratic rule that a country like Norway can conduct its affairs peacefully in Kenya.

It would have been more fitting for Norway to acknowledge the asylum violation by Koigi wa Wamwere than to heap blame on Kenya. Kenya's stable political climate, upheld by President Daniel arap Moi's leadership, has enabled the country to achieve an annual economic growth rate of 5 percent, no mean feat on the African continent.

R. ONGESO.
Press Section, Kenyan Embassy.
Paris.

Teach Your Children Well

I found William Raspberry's "We Knew How to Teach Ethics to America's Youth" *(Opinion, Nov. 8)* an extremely important comment. I'm fifty-something and was taught that one got from the system according to what one contributed. I have known for some time that this is a lie.

Mr. Raspberry states that "these twenty-somethings are just a few short years away from being the leaders of America." Haven't forty-somethings (and a few older- and younger-somethings) already arrived and shown their way: Greed-Is-Good?

But there is not a single socioeconomic problem that cannot be significantly diminished through education. Can we look into the future, past the quick fixes, and see what we must do to educate our children? Can we then teach them to look ahead, past the instant gratifications, to the consequences of their actions?

JEAN CLELLAND.
Santa Monica, California.

The "value-forming myths" cited by William Raspberry as constituting the moral compass of American youth are informed by the invisible principle that underlies all ethical codes: "In the end, you get as good as you give."

Yet earlier generations, deeply imbued with these myths, seem to have taken the principle to heart no more dearly than have the current ones. After all, the behavior cited in the article by Michael Josephson (who heads an ethics institute) — "massive cheating, résumé fraud, assaults on teachers, venereal disease, pregnancies and materialism" — is hardly new.

SABAH El-SAID.
London.

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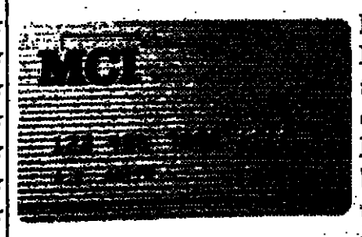

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CULTURE: *Once Refuge From Reality, Now a Victim of New Freedom*

(Continued from page 1)

Party, began calling itself the country's "leading opposition paper."

Since last December, the number of Romanian newspapers and journals has quadrupled to more than 1,200, and they now consume the bulk of the country's scarce supply of newsprint at the expense of book publishing.

"Before in Romania, no one read the newspapers and everybody read books," said Darie Novoceanu, a poet, critic, and translator of Spanish literature who became editor of the Romanian newspaper Adevarul in December. "Now, it is the reverse."

Yet many feel the press in much of Eastern Europe has failed at its chief responsibility, which was to provide people with the information they needed to make the choices they suddenly faced. Instead, with some notable exceptions, readers often got either a powerful dose of polemics or prose so dense that they still had to read between the lines to find out what was going on.

"Neither the press nor the people had had freedom before, and both understand it badly," Mr. Novoceanu said. "The press has managed to set people against each other. Instead of making a society of 23 million Romanian citizens, it has created 23 million individuals, who have little love for each other."

In both Hungary and Romania, the newly elected governments complain loudly and frequently that the main newspapers are overly critical and biased toward the opposition, while the opposition continues to lobby against state control of the most crucial medium of all, television.

This month in Hungary, the two views clashed over coverage of the Oct. 26-28 taxi strike against a 65 percent increase in gasoline prices, which brought the country to a halt. A spokesman for the governing Hungarian Democratic Forum argued that the strike might have been averted had the government had a "loyal" broadcastiing channel to report the reasons for the gasoline increase, while journalists published long critiques of the pro-government bias of television's coverage of events.

Skirmishes such as this often reveal a deep confusion over the role of a free press. Some people talk about "too much" criticism of government as a dangerous luxury in societies where democratic institutions have shallow roots. Many newspaper editors see objective reporting as an abdication of their right to act as political players.

"We cannot refuse our duty to give the reader a political education," said Anton Uncu, editor of Romania Libera, the main opposition newspaper in Bucharest. "We are trying to decrease the ratio of opinion to information, but until the political situation settles down in Romania, the political commentary will have to continue. Besides, keeping an equal distance from all political points of view is in itself a political point of view."

Nationalism, an increasing force in politics in the region, puts additional pressures on the press. In Yugoslavia, newspapers in the rival republics of Croatia and Serbia provide shamelessly one-sided coverage of ethnic disputes.

Czechoslovakia, which has the strongest democratic traditions in Eastern Europe, has produced the most objective press, although some argue that it has been too slow to challenge President Vaclav Havel. It also has its blind spots, in particular the ongoing national debate over relations between Czechs and Slovaks.

Slovaks, who historically have felt slighted by what they see as Czech arrogance, complain that Prague newspapers fail to pay adequate attention to Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Republic.

In Romania, the press has been plagued by the same kind of freewheeling distrust that has kept the country in a continuing state of instability.

In some countries — particularly the Balkan nations of Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia — freedom of the press has already proved to be a fragile notion. When bands of miners descended on Bucharest in June to clean the capital of anti-government demonstrators, one of their first targets was Romania Libera. With a man later identified as a former member of the Ceausescu secret police in the lead, a group of miners used threats of violence to shut the paper down for three days.

"Yes, there is freedom of the press," Mr. Uncu said. "But what good is it when the journalist is afraid to print the truth because of death threats or miners are ready to stop the presses? This paper has proved to be uncomfortable for somebody."

Many Eastern European countries are only now grappling with laws dealing with press ownership — how to privatize the press, how much foreign investment to allow, and how to monitor state involvement. These issues have typically been most volatile in Romania, where the editors of Romania Libera recently declared the newspaper's independence by simply assuming ownership of what had been a government-owned operation. In another showdown, the government threatened to cut off all subsidies to state-run television.

Many of the new newspapers and journals that sprang up in the early months of democracy are expected to fail under the weight of market forces.

In Hungary, foreign press magnates have already bought up shares in several major dailies, but there is some uncertainty about how many Hungarian newspapers will survive the coming competition over readers and advertisers.

Most of Eastern Europe's new governments are committed to continuing state support for the arts, but again, the debate over how aid is to be distributed has only begun.

Eastern European film studios are also up against stiff foreign competition, as Hollywood box office hits open in cities like Budapest within weeks of their release in the United States. Having recently won freedom from censorship, no one wants to now step in with a new set of controls.

ACCORD: *U.S.-Singapore Pact*

(Continued from page 1)

temporary duty to handle "regular rotational visits" of American aircraft.

The agreement followed an offer by Mr. Lee last August to allow the United States greater use of Singapore's military facilities because of the likelihood of withdrawals from the Philippines.

Officials said that the United States had also been negotiating access agreements for its forces to ports and airfields in Malaysia, Brunei and Thailand.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said recently that Malaysia was "quite willing" to repair naval ships from the United States or other countries on a commercial basis and would welcome training exercises.

The Singapore agreement "may be the beginning of a new pattern of bilateral security relations which the United States is developing with a number of selected South East Asian nations," said Chandran Jeshurun, head of the regional strategic studies program at the Institute of South East Asian Studies.

An Asian diplomat said that the United States was seeking to scatter its military presence more widely, creating "little toeholds which if necessary can be built upon."

The accord, which has been under negotiation since February, was delayed by problems relating to legal jurisdiction, particularly over the mandatory death sentence for drug offenses under Singapore law, including possession of small amounts of marijuana and other drugs. Malaysia has a similar law.

The U.S. Embassy said Tuesday that American personnel on Singapore had been "fully briefed" on the laws, and that it "recognizes the sovereignty of Singaporean law and is fully consistent with U.S. worldwide policy on such matters."

But U.S. officials declined to say whether American servicemen violating Singapore's laws would be tried in Singapore courts or released into the custody of U.S. military authorities for disciplinary action.

In an apparent effort to reassure Malaysia and Indonesia, the embassy said that American forces would make use of existing Singapore installations, not construct a base.

■ Tokyo Gets Aid Requests

Most foreign dignitaries who visited Tokyo for Emperor Akihito's enthronement asked the Japanese government for cash, loans, trade or investment, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday, Reuters reported.

A total of 158 countries sent kings, presidents, princes or high officials to attend the solemn rites Monday, and most stayed on for diplomatic talks with their Japanese hosts and with each other.

"Most developing countries and East European countries asked Japan for economic assistance," a ministry official said. "Today, even the Philippines has asked for such assistance. China did too, indirectly," he said. "Many of the bilateral talks focused on money."

GERMANY: *East Fuels Boom*

(Continued from page 1)

within Germany in which West Germany makes large transfer payments to East Germany for reunification and a lot flows back due to East German consumer buying from West Germans," said Heiner Flassbeck, an economist with the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin.

Although economists have noted West German retail sales figures surging more than 10 percent through much of the late summer and autumn, the appetite of the East German consumer was nevertheless a surprise and has led most economists to move with the government by raising their forecasts for annual growth.

Typically, Dresdner Bank raised an estimate made last summer of 3.6 percent to 4.25 percent.

East Germans have spent heavily on automobiles and consumer electronics from the West but also turned to the West even for basic commodities, dismaying East German retailers and puzzling economists who largely underestimated the appeal of Western brands.

"This is a zero-sum game," said Mr. Flassbeck, noting that much of the unexpectedly heavy buying of West German goods came at the expense of firms in the East.

"We are raising our estimates of West German growth but this means that the slump in the East German economy is greater than we had thought and may show a fall in nominal gross national product of as much as 30 percent next year," he said.

The government did not make a prediction about growth next year but most analysts see the economy slowing to a rate 2.5 to 3 percent. The economy had grown at rates of 3.7 percent in 1988 and 3.9 percent in 1989.

"Exports are beginning to weaken due to downturns in major trading partners and this will have an effect," said Rainer Schröder, an economist with Dresdner Bank.

The government made a point in its report of highlighting the booming labor market in West Germany by saying that a record 28.2 million people are employed and 700,000 new jobs have been created in 12 months.

Gerasimov Gets Post in Europe As Ambassador

Reuters

MOSCOW — Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, has left that job to become an ambassador, Tass reported Tuesday.

Mr. Gerasimov, Tass said, would be named ambassador to a European country, without saying which one.

Quoting Foreign Ministry sources, Tass said Mr. Gerasimov had been succeeded by Vitali Churkin, an adviser to Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

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LONDON THEATER

Lear in Eastern Europe?

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — David Edgar's "The Shape of the Table" comes to the National's Cottesloe stage on the first anniversary of the breaching of the Berlin Wall, and is (alongside Caryl Churchill's "Mad Forest") the first major British drama to look in any real detail at the recent turmoil of Eastern Europe.

Where Churchill explored Romania, Edgar is concerned with a loosely disguised Czechoslovakia where the Havel figure (Karl Johnson) emerges from prison to confront an old Communist Party boss (Stratford Johns, in a wonderfully monolithic performance) whose traditional reaction to any kind of protest is to ring Moscow for a supply of tanks.

Since glasnost, Moscow is no longer in the invasion business, and the battle therefore has to be fought across the table of the title, which itself derives from the struggle at the Paris talks on Vietnam on arranging the chairs.

Another time, another place: The table now has to allow for student leaders, church potentates, Communist Party bosses, and relics of the old agricultural leadership, all trying to find their roles in a new coalition that has suddenly redefined all governmental rules. What is so immensely impressive about Edgar's writing here is the realization that there are no heroes and no villains — even the old party boss becomes a Lear-like figure, left alone on stage at the end to contemplate not only the sudden change in his fortune but the eternal nature of revolution itself.

With this gradual and grudging democracy, with the liberalization of the economy, come all the new devils: the first graffiti start to deface the walls, anti-Semitism returns, just at the moment when visas are suddenly being granted even before they are requested. Last week's villains have become next week's leaders, but nothing needs more organization than a spontaneous demonstration, and who are the organizers now?

Veering from a sharply black comedy to a cool assessment of the profits and losses inherent in sudden East European change, Edgar's play is at all times a debate and at no time less than intensely dramatic in the best Shavian traditions.

It is admirably served in Jenny Killick's production by not only Stratford Johns, like a raging bull suddenly turned into catfood, but also by Oliver Ford-Davies as the premier intellectually determined to hold the balance of power while physically aware that the world had suddenly fallen apart.

Stephen Boxer as the time-serving professional politician, Karl Johnson as the Havel figure and Shelia Keith as the last representative of the old landed gentry all fight their corners with commendable intensity and belief, but this is in the end a triumph of the eternal nature of theater itself.

John Haynes

Miranda Richardson and Robin Soans in "Etta Jenks."

AT the Royal Court, Marlane Meyer's "Etta Jenks" is a curious little lament for Los Angeles life set in the bottom of a swimming pool, since that is presumably reckoned to be Hollywood life at its lowest.

The Etta of the title is a vagrant from out of town who arrives homeless and hopeless but gradually works her way up to a controlling interest in the porno-film industry which she has joined only a few months earlier as an extra. A play resembling nothing so much as "Sunset Boulevard" rewritten by David Mamet on a thin morning, it nonetheless has a sort of sketchy, raw energy and takes a suitable chilly view of the skinflicks.

Meyer, a California playwright who seems to know the local territory all too well, fills her cast with pimps and hustlers and gives them short, staccato duologues in which to establish and condemn themselves before Etta moves on to another layer of neon hell. Along the way she too gets corrupted by the flesh, although managing to retain a sort of feminist detachment that allows her somewhat piously to object to the world she has joined and now controls.

Forty years ago she would have been played for the movie by Marilyn Monroe, and the ending would have been a lot less cynical. Max Stafford-Clark's production is suitably played in what would appear to be a sequence of lightning flashbacks and cross-cuts. Miranda Richardson is icily starry as the transcendant Etta, and David Rintoul and Lennie James manage assorted sleazebags well enough.

And finally the restoration of the old Hollywood: Shirley MacLaine, back on a London stage for the first time in 15 years in "Out There Tonight" at the Dominion, is still, at 57, able to get her ankles above her eyebrows. Her show looks as if it spent a little too long in a Vegas casino, full of leftover Fosse footwork, but her energy is immense and if they could see her now they would know something of enduring stardom.

David Cronenberg, the Baron of Gore

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — A Cahiers du Cinéma critic introduces him as the filmmaker who has elevated "cinéma fantastique" to a fine art: David Cronenberg, known in Canada as the Baron of Gore, is being enthroned at the Paris Cinémathèque, where a retrospective of his films runs through Dec. 2.

Cronenberg has been making movies for 25 years, starting out with underground shorts. In the '70s, he made surreal and violent features with titles like zinging bullets: "Shivers," "Rabid," "Videodrome," "Scanners." TV sets pulsate sensuously, a slit in the stomach sucks up videocassettes, parasites burst from gaping wounds, heads explode, an AIDS-type virus literally drills people to death; women with movie-star smiles lap up blood, men are programmed to murder, and children are ominous aliens. This is a far cry from "E.T."

Yet these films go further than special effects exploitation, probing our uneasy relations to our bodies, notions of normalcy, fear of death and disintegration.

"I'm always asked why there are so many macabre scenes in my films, but we see more macabre scenes in real life," says the director. "They're not macabre, they're real. What is gore after all but blood and bile in our own bodies, why can't we accept it?"

His latest films — "The Fly," "Dead Ringers" — are more formal, less bloody, but Cronenberg's camera still explores subterranean violence in a bleak, computerized world. His vision and dark humor have become more despairing.

Next spring, he will work outside Canada for the first time when he goes to Morocco to make a film from William Burroughs's delirious drug trip "Naked Lunch."

"I went to Tangier with Burroughs in 1985; we walked around and he showed me where he and Kerouac had lived. Last year, when my producer Jeremy Thomas was working with Bertolucci on 'Sheltering Sky,' I went back to see how it would feel to shoot there.

"Finally, I got down to writing the script; you can't really do the book, but I could do a kind of fusion between me and Burroughs. There are no characters, there's no plot; it's surrealistic and dreamlike."

"Naked Lunch" corresponds to Cronenberg's preoccupation with hallucination and multiple realities. He got Peter Weller of "Robocop" to play the lead, the Burroughs-like junkie.

"The book is pornographic, enthusiastically so. If you did it literally, it would cost $400 million and be banned in every country in the world. I have a contract for an R-rated film; it will be very chaste," he vows with a sly smile.

At 47, this gentle Dr. Frankenstein feels that his special point of view comes from being Canadian, an outsider, like Marshall McLuhan, who inspired a character in "Videodrome": "One of the reasons that McLuhan was able to comment so perceptively on American culture and technology was that he wasn't inside it. Americans think Canadians are just like them, but we know that we're quite different; it's subtle, but a constant fact of Canadian life — our accents are almost like American accents, but not quite — it's all slightly off, which makes it dream-like.

"In Toronto, we're half way between Hollywood and Europe. The classic is, you have to become an expatriate in order to reflect on your native land. I'm a classicist, but Canada is the one place where you can be an expatriate and still live where you were born."

Despite high tech capsules for "transmitting matter," sculpted surgical instruments and troops of gooey mutants, the director has managed to keep his budgets low.

"My shorts in the '60s were inspired by the New York underground movement, Jonas Mekas and those guys. The general zeitgeist was, you can do it yourself, you don't have to go to Hollywood."

"Shivers," made in 1975, cost $179,000. "Naked Lunch" has a budget of more than $15 million. "So much goes to lawyers and completion bonds, I don't have that much more money, it just costs more. Today, people walk into a movie knowing the budget and it takes away from the magic. How do you hypnotize someone if he's worrying about how much the session costs?"

Special effects have been written into the "Naked Lunch" script, to his regret: "Burroughs took so much of his imagery from science fiction and horror, but I really could have lived without doing another special effects movie; it's painstaking and aggravating, very demanding. You can lose the momentum in that kind of shooting."

David Cronenberg directing Jeremy Irons in "Dead Ringers": "Constantly trying to create a monster that works."

CRONENBERG first read the book when excerpts appeared in underground reviews. "I was about 16, but precocious when it came to reading because my father was a writer, a journalist. He wrote true Canadian crime stories and things like that. I grew up in a house where walls were made of books because he had no place to put them, so the idea of writing was normal to me, just like breathing."

He claims that he was always an outsider in Toronto. At odds with the puritanical Calvinist culture of the '50s, he also felt apart from the Jewish community: "My parents were anti-religion, and they created their own culture."

Married, with children and a choice collection of vintage Formula 1 racing cars — he races them himself — he still lives in Toronto.

"Now I feel integrated, but it requires constant attention, like a marriage, and I know how fragile it is, how easily it can come unstuck. It's impossible to say why these things obsess one, but I think we're very schizophrenic; we have this mind-body split — you can see it in North America: you have puritanism, and on the other hand, you have monstrousness. I guess I'm constantly trying to create a monster that works, a monster that is somehow beautiful and livable and whole."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

French Rap: Something Lost in Translation

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The name of the French rap group NTM no longer stands for a deletable expletive having to do with your mother. It's now short for "Le Nord Transmet ton Message," and the group has added the superlative preface "Suprême" since signing with Epic Records.

Suprême NTM raps about hopelessness and the zero quality of life in the working class projects of Saint-Denis, north (thus "Nord") of the city. Epic publicity describes them as the "Sex Pistols of rap." Kool Shen, one of NTM's three partners, was eminently at ease in the offices of his new multinational label in up-scale Neuilly.

Born in France of Portuguese parents, he's presentable, intelligent and communicative with impressive eye contact. Aggressivity was nowhere in sight. A rapper? Never mind. NTM emphasizes artistic creativity and social purpose. Argot and dirty words are forsworn, the better to communicate. He wears an earring.

First, let's get something straight: "We're not a gang. It's not like 'Colors' with us. We're just a group of neighborhood buddies who hang out together. There are gangs with chains and guns, they exist, but that phenomenon has nothing to do with music. They don't even listen to music. With those gangs there's racketeering, rape, thievery, drugs. But don't confuse them with rap. The media exaggerates."

Christian Rose

Joey Starr and Kool Shen of Suprême NTM.

Unlike most of his dropout friends and neighbors, Shen passed his baccalaureat exam and attended university for a year before quitting because he was "fed-up with school, get up in the morning, do this, do that." He hung ceilings and worked for a messenger service while it slowly dawned on him that his passion might also be a living.

Shen (24) and his boyhood pal Joey Starr (23) write and recite. Disk jockey Détonateur S (22) scratches LPs and re-arranges sound samples backing them up. There are no instrumentalists, the accompaniment is all pre-recorded and constructed thanks to the miracle of inexpensive modern electronics. NTM was discovered by the fashion world, the discotheques and then "tout Paris."

As in many areas — mass-marketing, fast-food, rap — France is still 5 or 10 years behind the United States when it comes to social deterioration. "Saint-Denis is not the Bronx yet," Shen added. "It's not a ghetto or a slum. But everybody there — Portuguese, Arabs, blacks, French — we're all in the same boat. Things break down and don't get fixed, everything needs a coat of paint, there's unemployment, more and more drugs, and it's going to get a lot worse unless the government does something about it.

"The kids who live in the projects don't have any contact with city kids. It's another world, really cut off. There's a lot of resentment. It was hard for me to adjust when we started to meet other musicians, record company people, managers and journalists. But my view is wider now, dialogue helps. Thanks to music, there are no more barriers between me and normal people."

Normal people!? Never mind. NTM's material is tame compared to most American rap groups who at least flirt with racism and/or sexism. A translated excerpt:

Too unstable to work
Too proud to ask for charity
I prefer to lay back
Knowing that a job
Only leads to being a jerk.

They are not the first, only or necessarily the best French rap group. Basques and Corsicans are doing it, a group called IAM in Marseille. They are all trying to make the French language swing, a tough gig. One thing for sure, French rap has arrived in force and NTM was smart or lucky enough to find a manager married to rock star Nina Hagen and with the clout and know-how to cut a deal with the oppressor. Their first recording, a mini CD, was released last month.

Here comes Shen's cowriter Joey Starr apologizing for being late. A tall splinter of Antillais ancestry, Starr was wearing an "NWA" (for "Niggers With Attitude") cap. At last, I thought, a bad brother, an authentic nasty rapper. Let's get into it. He was followed by his cute dog. What kind of rapper has a cute dog and apologizes for being late?

Starr is a fast talker. He said rap is a life-view, nothing part-time. You have to live it. A policeman stopped him, saw "French" on his papers and said: "If *you're* French, what does that make me?" He's a foreigner in his own country. Prince is "not capable" of rap, nor is Quincy Jones. They've moved out of the neighborhood. They don't experience that tension, hopelessness and hate every day. They don't jump over turnstiles to ride the Métro for free like he does.

American rappers twist listeners' arms to relate to them on their own terms. Street talk is found art. The burden is on the listener. It's a sermon, not a dialogue. As good Americans, they are also aware that sex, drugs and violence are good for hard currency. On the other hand, smiling, Joey Starr claimed — ironically, but the claim was made: "We're French chauvinists. Completely. We consider ourselves to be defending the French language. French culture. We want you to understand us, we want to understand you."

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ACROSS

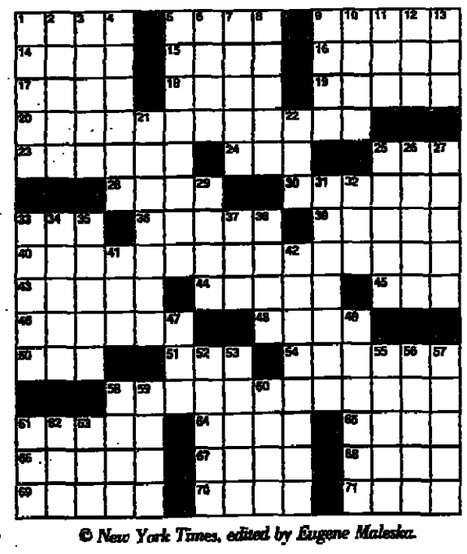
1 Old auto
5 On
9 Egg-shaped
14 —— *mater*
15 "Utopia" author
16 Alexander Hamilton's birthplace
17 Finished
18 Diner sign
19 Problem drug
20 Jerry Herman musical: 1961
23 *Mean*
24 Explorer Johnson
25 Omani robe
28 "Let George ——"
30 Set
33 A mod. weapon
36 Against property, in law
39 Me. college town
40 Rumer Godden novel, with "The"
43 Representative
44 "Bordighera" painter
45 Had a bite
46 Dead Sea product
48 Actress Cornelia —— Skinner
50 *Double curve*
51 School of thought
54 Keys
58 Delaney play, with "A"
61 At right angles to a ship's keel
64 "Cogito —— sum": Descartes
65 *Author Vidal*
66 Gian-Menotti
67 River to the Elbe
68 A Ladd
69 Kind of record
70 Judge
71 Archibald of the N.B.A.

DOWN

1 Biblical mother-in-law
2 Choreographer Ailey
3 Troutlike fish
4 Listened carefully
5 Ruer's activity
6 Natterjack
7 *Upright: Comb. form*
8 Peon's mite
9 Fairy-tale opener
10 Extremely
11 A Gardner
12 Muscle spasm
13 Firth of Forth feeder
21 Consecrates
22 *Snooze*
25 Pueblo people of N.M.
26 Poet Stephen Vincent ——
27 Worship
29 British trolley
31 Like a boor
32 Branch
33 Yawning
34 Peloponnesian city
35 Is introduced to
37 Self
38 Less, to Levine
41 Alfonso's queen
42 *Bristle-shaped*
47 Word with nibs
49 Advertising phrase
52 Bucephalus, e.g.
53 Combine
55 —— Gay, W.W. II plane
56 Monster: Comb. form
57 Aswan, in the Bible
58 Soft mineral
59 Frenzied
60 Cyma recta
61 Play part
62 Shut off
63 Period

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	W	L		P	O	U	R	S		D	A	R	E
L	I	R	A		E	P	S	O	M		E	G	A	D
E	D	E	R		A	T	O	N	E		M	E	N	D
D	A	N	G	E	R			A	L	L	E	R	G	Y
			E	L	L	I	S		T	O	R			
E	M	I	L	Y		B	A	P		R	I	N	D	S
M	A	N	Y		P	E	C	U	L	A	T	I	O	N
E	R	A		T	A	R		P	I	N		T	R	A
U	N	P	O	E	T	I	C	A	L		R	E	A	P
S	E	T	U	P		A	I	T		T	E	R	N	S
		T	E	E		D	E	B	U	G				
	G	A	L	L	E	R	Y			L	E	A	V	E	S
A	L	O	E		G	A	B	L	E		L	E	N	T
R	E	S	T		O	L	E	O	S		L	E	N	A
B	E	T	S		T	E	N	T	S		Y	S	E	R



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PARIS 2nd
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Tel.: 45.08.17.64.

PARIS 6th
YUGARAJ
Of all the Indian restaurants, this is by far the best & most authentic. (GAULT-MILLAU).
Closed Monday.
14, rue Dauphine. Tel.: 43.26.44.91.

PARIS 7th
CHEZ LES ANGES
In the Michelin Guide. Burgundy Spec. Gastronomical cooking. Cl. on Sun. eve. 54, Bld. Latour-Maubourg. Tel.: 47.05.89.86.
THOUMIEUX
Specialties of the South-West. Confit de canard & cassoulet ou confit de canard. Open everyday. 79 r. St-Dominique. Tel.: (1) 47.05.49.75. Near Invalides Terminal.

PARIS 8th
KOK PING
On the Champs-Elysées. Gastronomical Chinese and Thai restaurant. Menu about 230 FF TTC. Closed Saturday/Sunday noon.
4, rue Balzac. Tel. Res. 42 25 28 85.

PARIS 15th
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The only restaurant with specially imported beef from the U.S. Business lunch F.F. 210, wine included. Open daily. T.: 42.73.92.00. Paris Hilton, 18, Ave. de Suffren.

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PETRUS
Specializing in fish. Menu 240 FF TTC. Service until 11 p.m. every day. Valet service. 12, Place du Maréchal Juin. Tel.: 43.80.15.95.

PARIS 17th
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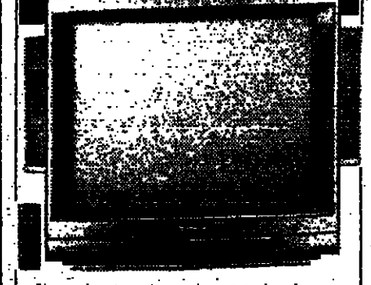
NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

WHO CAN PUT A CINEMA RIGHT IN YOUR LIVING ROOM?



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(Continued on Page 13)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 16

BancoCtrl Beverly CenteraBk n Deltona wi
Delt 7.48pf EMC Co Chiquita Un
Liberbnk Medtronic Merfrd pfA
Pfizer Pleasnt Co RJR Nab pf SanDie Gas
SeaCntr.Ltd pf SvcCp

NEW LOWS 39

BMC Ind Carlisle CmstcaPet ChesprSt
ChrisWsh 76B ColnFds vjCarHldn ChrisCrks pf
Colbrn DataGen EQK Rlty Essex Un
EmersnElme FinancialFds FtFidBcp pfD GIANT Group
Intl Rsrch Inter Tel Lakelr Tec LakerTec cv
MidwRail n NatCity pf Mayflr wt Mead Pat
Normarc s NewHYEar n PS Group PrimCreek
RetCap wt Rockmen Ken Stanadyne Rs SumBisc
Tesoro pf TitanI pf Wilcox Gb Unif Inns
VanKmpMuny wVashtonH

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 5

AmTrvark prm Bombay n PHHWV Stks SierraHlth
Vistech

NEW LOWS 37

ATI Andres Rad Angelfort
BioCrp BakerPk CAI Corp Dt Rivet
CmmtyBc wt CoronaA s Decorator DelLabs
EPA Cp FPA Cp FdgrsRestr Grnspace rt
GilCoRad n Hinderliter IntPetrlm IntrTech
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هكذا من الأصل

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MEDIA MARKETS

Japan's Hakuhodo Grows In U.S., Eastern Europe

By Kim Foltz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hakuhodo, the second-biggest advertising agency in Japan, is opening offices in Eastern Europe and expanding its operations in the United States. "We want to strengthen the agency internationally and make it bigger," said Yoshitaka Tanaka, executive vice president of Hakuhodo Advertising America, its U.S. division.

With billings of $4.5 billion, Hakuhodo is the ninth-largest agency network in the world. In Japan, only Dentsu is larger.

For the most part, Japanese advertising agencies have engaged in few big efforts outside Japan and Asia. Until now, Hakuhodo and other Japanese agencies have moved cautiously in setting up offices in Europe and the United States.

They have been hampered by language barriers and the vast differences in how the agency business is structured in Japan. Only a small percentage of their billings have been outside of Asia.

Hakuhodo is probably reacting to a widely anticipated expansion by Dentsu.

Now, some industry executives say Hakuhodo might create a large international network. "They have enormous resources, and once they have made up their minds to go ahead, they will act aggressively," said Richard Costello, the president and chief operating officer of TBWA Advertising.

Hakuhodo and TBWA have been involved in several limited joint ventures in Europe and the United States. Mr. Tanaka said Hakuhodo had established agencies in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The office in Warsaw is a joint venture with Agpol, the state-owned advertising agency.

Hakuhodo has moved into Eastern Europe, Mr. Tanaka said, because the agency needed to establish a presence there for its biggest Japanese clients, which include NEC, Hitachi, Nissan, Mazda and Honda.

In addition, Mr. Tanaka said, the agency is negotiating to open an office in Moscow, where several leading American agencies have already set up shop. Hakuhodo expanded its operations in western Europe last year, opening offices in London; Paris; Milan, Italy; and Barcelona, Spain.

ASIDE FROM accommodating its clients, Hakuhodo is probably increasing its presence in Europe and the United States in reaction to a widely anticipated expansion by Dentsu, which is the world's largest agency with billings of about $10 billion.

Hakuhodo's small U.S. network would be expanded, Mr. Tanaka said. Hakuhodo has American billings of only about $45 million and offices in New York, Washington and Los Angeles.

Unlike Dentsu, Hakuhodo does not plan to expand in the United States by acquiring American agencies. Rather, the agency will try to do the job the old-fashioned way, by winning accounts.

Hakuhodo's clients in the United States consist mainly of Japanese companies. Now, Hakuhodo wants to concentrate on winning accounts from American companies. That is one reason the company used its American division to make its assault on Eastern Europe. Most international agencies are moving into that area using their offices in Germany as a home base.

"We thought by using the American division it would help to create greater credibility for us with American clients," Mr. Tanaka said.

The agency also did not use its German office because it was worried that Eastern Europeans might still harbor resentment toward Germany. "It will probably be easier for them to readily accept an agency that is American and Japanese," Mr. Tanaka said.

Hakuhodo is already working on an advertising and marketing campaign for one big client, American Tobacco Co. The agency is creating billboard ads and is setting up product distribution and a trade show for the company.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Nov. 13

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.669	3.2785	1.1280	0.3356	0.15 *	—	5.47 *	1.3339	1.2978 *	1.431	1.78 *
Brussels	30.5125	59.99	20.6255	6.127	2.743 *	18.2865	—	24.391	0.2364	26.175	32.605 *
Frankfurt	1.4788	2.907	—	0.2976	0.133 *	0.8866	4.849 *	1.183	1.1455 *	1.2678	1.577 *
London (a)	1.9665	—	2.9028	9.761	2,181.50	2.2795	59.895	2.453	253.715	1.2805	183.66
Madrid	93.554	183.99	63.264	18.83	8.416 *	56.189	3.0684	74.83	72.525 *	80.18	—
Milan	1,112.40	2,187.40	752.21	223.74	—	666.60	36.457	890.85	8.421	953.58	11.878
New York (b)	—	1.9685 a	1.4791	4.9745	1,112.50	1.6675	30.495	1.2515	139.40	1.1665	93.645
Paris	4.972	9.7785	3.3602	—	0.447 *	2.9799	0.163	3.9764	3.565 *	4.272	5.312 *
Tokyo	128.40	252.69	86.97	25.99	0.1187	77.13	4.2389	103.05	—	110.16	1.3753
Toronto	1.1661	2.2982	0.7884	0.2243	1.048 *	0.6992	3.825 *	0.9318	0.8998 *	—	1.246 *
Zurich	1.2535	2.4582	0.8456	0.2516	0.1134 *	0.7498	4.1084 *	—	0.9683 *	1.0725	1.3366 *
1 ECU	1.3859	0.7059	2.0521	6.8976	1,540.86	2.3147	42.3255	1.7308	178.92	1.6167	139.859
1 SDR	1.4479	0.7366	2.1412	7.399	1,618.48	2.4166	44.1794	1.8106	186.381	N.Q.	N.A.

*Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5223.0	Greek drac.	151.75	Mex. peso	2923.00	S. Afr. rand	2.526
Austral. $	1.2845	Hong Kong $	7.7905	N. Zealand $	1.6367	Soviet ruble*	0.5496
Austr. schil.	10.40	Indian rupee	18.182	Norw. krone	5.774	Swed. krona	5.547
Brazil cruz.	109.40	Indo. rupiah	1845.02	Phil. peso	27.80	Taiwan $	26.77
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5508	Port. escudo	130.30	Thai baht	25.00
Danish krone	5.661	Israeli shek.	1.99	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2737.00
Egypt. pound	2.8135	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.71	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.5485	Malay. ring.	2.6985	S. Kor. won	714.10	Venez. boliv.	50.08

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9540	1.9438	1.9355	Canadian dollar	1.1709	1.1748	1.1784
Deutsche mark	1.4797	1.4784	1.4770	Japanese yen	139.05	139.02	138.98
Swiss franc	1.2506	1.2501	1.2493				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Nov. 13

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	7¾-7⅞	8¼-8⅜	8 1/16-8 3/16	14 1/16-14 3/16	9 7/16-9 9/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	9¾-9⅞	8¾
2 months	8-8⅛	8 5/16-8 7/16	8½-8⅝	14 1/16-14 3/16	9 7/8-10	8 1/16-8 3/16	10-10⅛	8 ¾
3 months	7 15/16-8 1/16	8⅞-9	8½-8⅝	13 13/16-13 15/16	9 15/16-10⅛	8¼-8⅜	10-10⅛	8 ¾
6 months	7⅞-8	9-9⅛	8⅜-8½	13⅝-13¾	10 1/16-10¼	8 1/16-8 3/16	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 ¾
1 year	7⅞-8	9⅛-9¼	8 5/16-8 7/16	12⅝-12¾	10¼-10 ⅜	8⅜-8½	10¼-10⅜	9

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Nov. 13

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	7 11/16	7 11/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7.45	7.50
3-month Treasury bills	7.03	7.05
6-month Treasury bills	7.03	7.02
1-year Treasury bills	6.83	6.85
30-year Treasury bond	8.54	8.63
2-month CD's	7.75	7.75
3-month CD's	7.75	7.75
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	7⅞	7 29/32
2-month interbank	8 7/32	N.A.
3-month interbank	8 3/16	8 3/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.50	8.50
Call money	8.20	8.20
1-month interbank	8.30	8.30
3-month interbank	8.75	8.75
6-month interbank	8.90	8.90
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14⅛	14⅛
3-month interbank	13 13/16	13 13/16
6-month interbank	13 5/16	13¼
France		
Intervention rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	9 15/16	9⅞
1-month interbank	9¾	9¾
3-month interbank	9 15/16	9 15/16
6-month interbank	10⅛	10 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Nov. 13

1 month	7¾-8
2 months	7⅞-8
3 months	8-8⅛
6 months	7 15/16-8 1/16
1 year	7 15/16-8 1/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Nov. 13

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.51
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.632

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Nov. 13

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	382.95	383.75	+0.90
Luxembourg	383.45	—	+0.95
Paris (12.5 kilo)	384.97	384.72	+0.23
Zurich	383.65	383.85	+2.60
London	383.20	383.50	+2.80
New York	—	385.50	+3.50

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Banks Set Merger In Japan

Saitama Kyowa To Be 8th-Largest

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Kyowa Bank Ltd. and Saitama Bank Ltd., two of the smaller "city" banks in Japan, announced Tuesday that they would merge next April to form the nation's eighth-largest commercial bank.

Currently, Kyowa is ranked tenth among the 12 city banks in terms of outstanding deposits, while Saitama is ranked 11th. As of March 31, the end of the accounting year for Japanese companies, Kyowa had 11.9 trillion yen in deposits and Saitama's totaled 11.2 trillion yen.

With Kyowa's total assets on a consolidated basis at 16.6 trillion yen on March 31, and Saitama's at 16.9 trillion, the combined institution would have assets of about 33.5 trillion yen ($260.6 billion).

It was the second such merger to be announced in the last 15 months. In August 1989, Mitsui Bank Ltd. and Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd. announced that they would merge to form Japan's — and the world's — second-largest bank in terms of assets. That merger took effect April 1.

In the deal unveiled Tuesday, the two banks are to be equal partners in the new entity. Its name will be Saitama Kyowa Bank Ltd. in English and Kyowa Saitama Bank Ltd. in Japanese. The identity of its board members has not yet been decided upon, according to published reports.

Banking analysts viewed the move by Kyowa and Saitama as part of a broad trend toward consolidation among Japanese banks, driven chiefly by a desire in the industry to achieve greater economies of scale. Since the Mitsui-Taiyo Kobe tie-up, Fuji Bank Ltd., Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. and Sanwa Bank Ltd. have sought partners, the published reports said.

But what specifically prompted the merger of Kyowa and Saitama was not immediately clear. Nor were the benefits of the merger readily apparent, analysts said.

The analysts discounted the notion, prevalent in some quarters on Tuesday, that Saitama Bank is in trouble because of its exposure to domestic real estate, even though they said that exposure was high compared with other Japanese banks.

The analysts pictured Kyowa and Saitama as among the healthiest and most profitable of the smaller city banks.

Both banks have grown in recent years on the basis of well-aimed strategies that placed consumer deposits and consumer lending at the center of their businesses, the analysts said. Kyowa, which is based in Tokyo, is credited as being among the first banks to have chosen such a niche.

Saitama Bank is based in Saitama Prefecture, which is adjacent to Tokyo, and has grown over the past five years chiefly on the boom in commuters' housing in the prefecture.

What struck banking analysts, contacted after Tuesday's announcement, was the similarity of the two institutions in terms of strengths and weaknesses.

"It's difficult to see what the merits are," one analyst said.

Neither bank is especially strong in the international field, and both banks were said by analysts to be slow in developing new products in the domestic market and in taking advantage of areas newly opened to Japanese banks as a result of the country's continuing liberalization of its financial sector.

Nonetheless, both banks were placed by analysts among the most sound of the city banks.

In the last financial year, Kyowa reported net income of 31.49 billion yen on revenue of 934.73 billion yen. Saitama had net income of 25.83 billion yen on revenue of 968.18 billion yen.

Sweeping Revamp Planned At Credit Suisse First Boston

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Credit Suisse First Boston announced Tuesday a far-reaching restructuring plan, including new equity, additional reserves against underperforming loans and investments, a bridge loan and job cuts in the United States. The plan could cost the parent company, Crédit Suisse Holding of Switzerland, some $800 million.

Analysts said the plan was not a great surprise, given the general downturn in the industry and Credit Suisse First Boston's own exposure to the struggling U.S. corporate sector.

In recent months, the investment bank has been hit by falling profits and by the underperformance of its U.S. investment and loan portfolios. Earlier this year, it was forced to issue a special memorandum to reassure employees and the financial markets that rumors about its financial health were unfounded.

"1990 has been as tough a year in this business as any I can remember," said Archibald Cox Jr., president and chief executive of First Boston Corp., of which Credit Suisse First Boston is the parent. "Our restructuring will give us the strength and stability that are critical in an environment as demanding as this one," he asserted.

Under the plan, Crédit Suisse Holding will increase its stake in Credit Suisse First Boston from 44.5 percent to 60 percent by purchasing £300 million ($490 million) worth of equity. The firm said additional shares would also be offered to Credit Suisse First Boston's other existing investors.

Christopher Davis of Barclays de Zoete Wedd said, "It was only a matter of time before they took control. Crédit Suisse Holding wanted this thing tidied up sooner rather than later."

In addition to the new equity, almost all Credit Suisse First Boston bridge loans will be placed in a new special-purpose limited partnership with Crédit Suisse Holding. Credit Suisse First Boston will have an interest in the partnership and will receive $425 million in cash.

Credit Suisse First Boston will also negotiate a new bridge loan, bringing its net bridge-loan exposure to $377 million. About 200 jobs will be slashed in the firm's north American operations.

Credit Suisse First Boston has been called the first truly global investment bank, with wide-ranging operations in North America, Asia and Europe. With $79 billion of assets, it has been at the forefront of financing corporations on both sides of the Atlantic, becoming a leading player in the Eurobond market.

Rainer E. Gut, chairman of Crédit Suisse Holding, explained that "the present situations in the world's securities markets and in the Persian Gulf are difficult tests for any investment bank."

"It was clear that something had to be done to boost confidence and ensure the company got through the current economic downturn," said Robert Grant of Nomura Research Institute in London.

"Now they just have to hope the markets pick up soon. It's very nice to have lots of capital in hand, but the problem is getting a good return on it," he added.

BIS Says Gulf Imperils World Finance System

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Gulf crisis could pose a serious threat to the world financial system, the Bank for International Settlements warned on Tuesday.

Echoing a theme raised by its general manager, Alexandre Lamfalussy, who last month warned of a possible international credit crunch, the latest BIS report said there is a danger of "cumulative interaction" between a deteriorating economic environment — caused by the surge in oil prices — and a continuing constraint on the ability of banks to lend at a time of high demand for credit.

The quarterly report on financial-market developments said that the lending constraint on banks is due to "falling asset prices and a more difficult cyclical environment [that] may impair the health of banks' domestic portfolios."

It added that "the heightened domestic and international lending risks and increased provisioning requirements in a climate where it becomes more and more difficult to raise new risk capital, will reduce banks' ability to expand their balance sheets and to respond flexibly to borrowing needs."

The report showed that international bank lending slowed sharply in the second quarter. But by itself those data are not alarming, since activity traditionally slows at that time of year.

Total cross-border claims declined $7.4 billion in the second quarter. In the year-ago period, the decline totaled $18.8 billion. The period coincides with the start of the financial year for most Japanese companies, which normally unwind the heavy borrowing associated with their year-end bookkeeping needs.

Nevertheless, the report said that "there was also some evidence of a slowdown in the underlying growth of international bank lending." The growth of the gross banking aggregates slowed to 2 percent during the first half of this year compared with a 6 percent rate of expansion in the year-ago period.

The report said that interbank lending between Japan and other countries "virtually ground to a halt" and business between banks in the United States and other countries contracted.

Only interbank activity between European market centers continued

See BIS, Page 12

EC Bankers Back Draft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL, Switzerland — All European Community central bank governors agreed on a draft statute for a European central bank, but the Bank of England expressed reservations. Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl said Tuesday.

He said the "very far-reaching document" would be submitted to the EC Council and to ministers in about two weeks. *(Reuters, AP)*

U.S. Output Drop Raises Rate Questions

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A sharp fall in a major U.S. economic indicator on Tuesday set some economists wondering whether the Federal Reserve Board would cut U.S. interest rates even more than the widely expected quarter of a percentage point.

The Fed announced that U.S. industrial production fell 0.8 percent in October, the first decline since April. Although auto production accounted for about one-fourth of the drop, the Fed said that "output declines also were widespread among other major market and industry groups."

"This is just another brick in the wall," said Michael Drury of The Boston Co. "The question now is whether they ease by one-quarter or one-half."

The dollar was trading lower after the production data were released. (Page 12)

The statistic was released as the Federal Open Market Committee held its regular meeting in Washington to consider interest rates.

In the money markets, no movement by the Fed was spotted to lower the cost of reserves to banks from the current target of 7.75 percent, and the New York Fed confirmed early in the afternoon that there had been none.

Movement on interest rates, if the meeting votes for it, is expected within the next fortnight at the latest. But economists disagree on how much and when the move might be, and for the first time some have been speculating on the possibility of a drop of half a point.

Financial analysts who track the financial economy, the bond market and the Fed itself tend to believe the central bank will follow the small steps it took to reduce short-term rates by one-quarter of a point in July and then again in October.

David G. Jones of the Wall Street firm of Aubrey Lanston & Co. said that the Fed's chairman, Alan Greenspan, "is a cautious man, and he won't change his stripes."

David Wyss, senior financial economist at DRI/McGraw Hill, said that the economic statistics might prompt the Fed to "cut even more." In addition to the production drop, he said that when retail sales figures for October are released Wednesday, they will show a drop of up to 1 percent, with pre-Christmas sales uniformly poor.

Mr. Drury pointed out that a half-point cut could threaten the Fed's policy of fattening up bank margins to help the struggling the U.S. financial system.

Prime rates for creditworthy customers — which means job-creating small business — now run about 10 percent. They have not moved down this year, even though the basic cost of funds to the banks themselves has dropped about three-quarters of a percentage point.

This spread between the wholesale and retail cost of money, now about two percentage points, is about as high as it normally goes and helps provide a rich diet for ailing banks. Their industrial customers will become less willing to underwrite that diet as recession intensifies.

Mr. Drury said: "If the Fed drops the funds rate for the banks by only a quarter of a point, the banks probably won't lower their prime rate, which will leave business out in the cold. But if the Fed drops the funds rate by half a point, the banks may have to drop their prime rate a full half a point, and that will put them right back where they started with thinner margins."

Turkey Looks Beyond the EC

Other Projected Ties Overtake Membership Application

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

ISTANBUL — Turkey is temporarily shelving active pursuance of full membership in the European Community in favor of expanding economic and trade ties with the Soviet Union, the Balkan states, the Middle East and non-EC European countries, Turkey's foreign minister said Tuesday.

The Turkish minister, Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, was speaking at the opening of a two-day conference in Istanbul. His statement was viewed by delegates as a significant shift in Turkey's foreign trade policy.

The statement followed the EC Council of Ministers' decision in February to postpone further action on Turkey's bid for membership.

Both the EC Commission and the EC Council have repeatedly said the Community would not consider new membership applications, including Turkey's, until 1993 at the earliest.

The minister said, "Turkey is in a multifaceted process of strengthening the existing economic relations" with regions outside the Community. It is paying less attention to what he termed "the endless discussions" about membership that began shortly after his government submitted its application in 1987.

Several Turkish business leaders attending the conference, on business prospects in Turkey, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, said they agreed with the minister's assessment, emphasizing that while membership is important, it is not now considered vital for Turkey's evolving relationships.

Among the projects being discussed with the Soviet Union cited by the minister is the establishment of a Black Sea economic cooperation region, aimed at establishing a borderless, free-trade zone between Turkey, the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria and possibly other countries in the region.

'We are not letting the EC bid drop, it is important, but we should not allow it be made into the vital issue it was.'

Cem Boyner of the Turkish industrialists' association.

The Black Sea proposal was announced several months ago by President Turgut Ozal of Turkey, amid concerns expressed by EC and Turkish officials that such a project might conflict with full EC membership.

"We are not letting the EC bid drop, it is important, but we should not allow it be made into the vital issue it was," said Cem Boyner, chairman of the Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association, who also addressed the meeting, sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Turkish Economic Bank, a leading Turkish investment bank.

In his speech, Mr. Alptemocin emphasized that Turkey is "a European, Mediterranean, Balkan and a Middle Eastern country all at once," and therefore, in a strategic location to expand trade and economic expand ties with the Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and in the Middle East.

Avoiding any detailed discussion of Turkey's active military support of the United States and some Arab states in the Gulf crisis, the minister said that "Turkey attributes great importance to the Middle East and closely follows developments there," and would continue to pursue "mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields with the Arab and Muslim world."

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Avis aux Actionnaires
CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de "ECU MULTIPLACEMENT", Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

le Mercredi 5 décembre 1990 à 15 heures

et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant:

1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 30 septembre 1990.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'exercice clos au 30 septembre 1990.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels pour l'exercice clos au au 30 septembre 1990.
4. Affectation du bénéfice de la Société.
5. Donner quitus aux Administrateurs et au Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 30 septembre 1990.
6. Renouveler le mandat des Administrateurs et du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.
7. Divers.

Les actionnaires nominatifs inscrits au registre des actionnaires à la date de l'assemblée seront autorisés à voter ou à donner procuration en vue du vote.

Les procurations doivent parvenir au siège social au moins 24 heures avant la réunion.

La présente convocation et une formule de procuration sont envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 16 novembre 1990.

Des formules de procuration sont disponibles sur demande au siège social de la Société.

Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faire représenter à cette assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur doivent avoir déposé leurs titres cinq jours francs avant l'Assemblée soit au siège social de la Société, soit aux guichets d'un établissement bancaire.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration,
J. Pierson
Secrétaire Général

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Denmark	D.Kr.	00946/1.835643	3,100	1,288	1,700	930
Finland	F.M.	99046/1.835643	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
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Italy	Lire	— —	450,000	350,800	250,000	138,000
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— **hand delivery	N.Kr.		3,000	1,368	1,650	910
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— ***hand deliv. Barcelona Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas.		38,000	22,060	20,900	11,500
— ***hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.		51,480	—	25,740	12,870
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	08/835640	2,200	1,440	1,210	665
— **hand delivery	S.Kr.		2,800	840	1,540	850
Switzerland	S.Fr.	046/055757	500	446	275	150
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. French Africa, Middle East	$	— —	500	Varies by country	275	150
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MARKET DIARY

Blue-Chip Retreat Ends Dow's Rally

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed mixed in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday as the market took a breather after a two-day rally that took the blue chips up almost 100 points.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 51.74 points Monday, lost 4.95 to close at 2,535.40.

N.Y. Stocks

Advances led declines by a ratio of about 8-7. Volume was 160.24 million shares, compared with 161.39 million traded on Monday.

The Dow rallied 44 points on Friday and another 52 on Monday on expectations that the Federal Reserve Board would decide to lower U.S. interest rates.

Analysts said the actual rate cut could take place any time in the next few days.

Against that backdrop, they described Tuesday's action as a normal breather after any sharp move. In the morning players took profits from the rally while waiting to see what action the Fed takes on rates. In late trading prices drifted slightly into the plus column but before the close they turned lower again.

"I think after being up 90 points-plus in the last three days this is a little rest and relaxation," said Dennis Jarrett, chief market strategist at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

On the NYSE, Philip Morris was the most active issue, down 1 to 48¾. Sales of its market-leading Marlboro brand of cigarettes have reportedly been slipping.

Fannie Mae followed, up ⅜ to 32⅜, extending its rally of the past few sessions.

American Express was third, up 1 to 22⅝.

Prices rose in light trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Dollar Mostly Higher In Quiet U.S. Session

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher, particularly against the yen, in quiet U.S. trading Tuesday, boosted by short-covering and yen weakness. But analysts said they saw further drops to come for the greenback.

"It was a day in which no one had any real reason to do much," said Jack Griffin, corporate dealer for Banque Indosuez in New York.

Foreign Exchange

The yen suffered from jitters about the Gulf conflict, while the dollar benefited from the Federal Reserve's failure to immediately ease credit policy.

The dollar inched up to 1.4791 Deutsche marks from 1.4790 DM at Monday's close, and rose to 129.60 yen from 128.55. It moved up to 4.9745 French francs from 4.9700 francs.

The greenback also rose against the pound, which slipped to $1.9605 from $1.9635.

But the U.S. currency fell against the Swiss currency, closing at 1.2515 Swiss francs compared with 1.2790 on Monday.

Although the dollar made a stronger showing against the yen than against the mark, Robert Ryan, Bank of New York's foreign-exchange manager, said "We still seem to be in a downward trend."

Earl Johnson, Harris Trust & Savings Bank vice president, confirmed that bearish sentiment on the dollar is pervasive.

In London trading earlier, the dollar tended weaker.

The U.S. currency edged down after industrial production data for October showed continued weakening in the U.S. economy.

At the close, the dollar stood at 1.4775 DM, down slightly from 1.4800 on Monday. It rose to 129.18 yen from an opening 129.15. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Via Associated Press Nov. 13

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcan	82712	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
PhilMr	30128	49⅝	48⅜	48¾	—1
FedNM	28835	32¾	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅜
AmExp	21704	22⅝	21⅜	22⅝	+1
IBM	21315	113½	112	112	—1
GenEl	19098	56¼	55	55½	+ ⅛
PepsiCs	17652	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
Limitds	15854	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
FNM wt	14551	18	17	17½	+ ½
Citicorp	14437	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
WalMts	13144	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
ToyRUs	12178	23¾	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
TexUtil	11516	37⅝	36¾	37	— ⅝
Bevrly	11378	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
GnMotr	10959	39¼	38½	39	+ ¼

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hilbav n	7448	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
Coran g	3540	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
FruitL	3239	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
ENSCO	3019	2½	2¼	2⅜	
BolrPh	2450	2½	1⅞	2⅜	
BAT In	2085	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
SNk 193wt	1880	17¾	17¼	17¾	
Team	1864	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
Amdhl	1754	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
ContAir	1559	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
CornCr	1542	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
A-mo sc	1538	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
WangB	1536	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
PW Nk pwt	1465	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
ICH	1245	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	834	1163
Declined	731	381
Unchanged	455	433
Total Issues	2020	1977
New Highs	18	14
New Lows	39	38

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	277	357
Declined	271	199
Unchanged	228	222
Total Issues	776	778
New Highs	5	7
New Lows	37	30

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	955	1,184
Declined	886	622
Unchanged	2,373	2,409
Total Issues	4,214	4,215

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2533.42	2559.90	2512.38	2535.40	— 4.95
Trans	863.17	875.18	853.37	867.79	+ 1.11
Util	212.09	212.84	208.44	209.07	— 3.02
Comp	890.30	897.26	880.75	889.57	— 3.02

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	373.77	371.22	371.49	— 1.66
Transp.	224.36	221.85	223.47	— 0.89
Utilities	143.93	141.52	141.52	— 2.41
Finance	22.34	22.05	22.25	+ 0.04
SP 500	319.48	317.26	317.67	— 1.81
SP 100	304.18	302.03	302.34	— 1.75

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	173.95	173.17	173.31	— 0.76
Industrials	214.74	213.67	213.89	— 0.79
Transp.	135.49	134.28	135.11	— 0.04
Utilities	90.74	89.93	89.93	— 1.07
Finance	116.31	115.49	116.02	+ 0.18

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	352.87	+ 1.41	340.53	325.44
Industrials	375.94	+ 1.27	363.95	344.11
Finance	346.93	+ 2.63	335.76	331.05
Insurance	419.46	— 0.97	402.78	381.20
Utilities	493.12	+ 3.66	462.82	447.73
Banks	248.32	+ 0.36	241.17	242.73
Transp.	388.32	— 1.04	382.74	360.34

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
295.61	294.60	295.56	+ 0.78

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	89.67	+ 0.08
10 Utilities	91.73	+ 0.14
10 Industrials	87.61	+ 0.01

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	160,240,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	199,636,400
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,720,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,380,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	123,367,300
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	119,297,400
NYSE volume up	66,842,370
NYSE volume down	71,706,530
Amex volume up	4,652,700
Amex volume down	2,895,960
NASDAQ volume up	55,458,017
NASDAQ volume down	36,134,513

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Nov. 12	349,141	466,047	13,704
Nov. 9	494,792	470,824	8,360
Nov. 8	380,724	467,504	21,933
Nov. 7	330,750	586,059	102,443
Nov. 6	335,684	501,434	22,554

*Included in the sales figures

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
OMITTED				
Kerr Glass Mfg				
EXTRA				
Bassett Furniture	-	.25	11-30	11-23
USUAL				
Applied Power A&B	Q	.03	11-30	11-20
Bassett Furniture	Q	.25	11-30	11-23
Charter Co	A	.05	12-6	11-21
First Northern Svgs	Q	.17	12-14	11-30
Health Images Inc	-	.03	12-14	11-23
Stone Container	Q	.18	12-31	12-11
Telon Ranch Co	S	.02½	12-18	12-3
Westcorp	Q	.03	12-14	11-21

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Currency Options

Nov. 13

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Nov	Dec	Mar	Puts—Last Nov	Dec	Mar
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	76	r	r	r	0.18	0.59	1.49
76.78	77	0.58	r	r	0.33	r	r
76.78	78	0.20	r	r	0.85	2.00	r
76.78	81	r	r	r	3.12	r	
50,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
76.78	76	r	r	r	r	r	1.51
76.78	78	r	0.96	r	r	1.38	r
76.78	79	r	r	r	1.25	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	187½	r	r	r	r	0.44	r
196.34	190	r	r	r	r	0.80	r
196.34	192½	r	r	r	0.13	1.47	r
196.34	195	1.70	3.00	4.80	0.50	2.50	6.20
196.34	197½	0.45	1.90	r	r	r	r
196.34	200	0.08	r	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	81½	r	r	r	r	0.04	r
85.75	84½	r	r	r	0.03	r	r
85.75	85	r	r	r	r	0.45	r
85.75	85½	0.33	r	r	r	0.70	r
85.75	86	0.08	r	r	r	0.97	r
85.75	86½	r	r	r	r	1.33	r
85.75	87	r	r	r	1.22	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	84½	r	r	r	r	r	1.15
85.75	85½	0.34	r	r	r	r	r
85.75	86½	r	r	r	0.89	r	
62,500 German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	61	r	4.60	r	r	r	r
67.60	64	r	r	r	r	0.08	r
67.60	64½	r	r	r	s	r	0.11
67.60	65	r	2.72	r	r	0.16	r
67.60	65½	r	r	r	s	r	0.24
67.60	66	r	r	1.93	2.60	0.02	0.33
67.60	66½	r	r	r	s	0.06	0.51
67.60	67	0.66	1.30	2.00	0.13	0.67	1.65
67.60	67½	0.41	r	s	0.23	0.89	
67.60	68	0.21	0.74	r	r	1.14	r
67.60	69	r	0.42	r	r	r	r
67.60	70	r	0.25	0.88	r	r	r
67.60	71	r	0.13	r	r	r	
62,500 German Marks-European Style.							
67.60	62	r	r	r	r	r	0.25
67.60	65	r	r	3.25	r	r	r
67.60	68	r	r	r	r	1.09	r
67.60	69	r	r	1.30	r	r	
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
Franc	19½	r	r	r	r	0.80	r
200.95	20	1.60	3.32	r	0.50	2.30	r
200.95	20½	r	1.20	r	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	72	r	r	r	r	0.09	r
77.09	75	r	r	r	r	0.44	r
77.09	76	r	r	r	0.11	0.80	r
77.09	76½	r	r	r	s	0.20	r
77.09	77	0.53	r	2.24	0.35	1.06	2.00
77.09	77½	0.38	1.25	s	r	r	
77.09	78	0.20	r	1.70	1.08	r	r
77.09	78½	0.20	r	r	s	r	r
77.09	79	0.10	0.68	1.34	1.70	r	r
77.09	80	0.03	0.40	1.00	r	r	r
77.09	81	0.02	r	0.87	r	r	r
77.09	83	r	r	0.50	r	r	r
77.09	84	r	0.08	r	r	r	r
77.09	85	r	0.04	r	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-European Style.							
77.09	78	0.30	r	r	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	69	r	r	r	r	r	0.09
79.83	71	r	r	r	r	r	0.22
79.83	76	r	r	r	r	r	0.95
79.83	77	r	r	r	r	0.30	r
79.83	78	r	2.58	r	r	r	r
79.83	79	1.10	1.89	r	0.15	0.90	2.05
79.83	80	0.45	1.20	r	0.45	1.23	r
79.83	81	s	0.85	1.85	s	r	r
79.83	81½	r	0.68	r	s	r	r
79.83	82	0.06	r	r	r	r	
79.83	84	r	0.16	0.98	r	r	r
79.83	85	r	0.13	r	r	r	
62,500 ECUs-cents per unit.							
ECU	138	r	r	r	0.27	r	

Total call vol. 16,666 Call open int. 387,268
Total put vol. 16,961 Put open int. 472,719
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

European Futures

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Dec	239.80	240.00	230.20	230.20	227.00	235.00
Mar	229.80	230.00	230.80	225.40	226.20	226.40
May	227.80	228.00	228.00	223.80	224.60	224.80
Aug	229.00	230.40	227.20	226.20	227.00	227.60
Oct	228.40	229.20	229.00	225.20	228.80	226.20
Dec	209.00	229.20	213.00	213.00	212.00	227.00
Mar	222.40	229.00	228.00	224.60	224.00	227.00
Volume: 2,055 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Dec	655	657	658	652	650	651
Mar	700	702	703	693	692	693
May	727	728	730	723	719	720
Jul	751	752	753	745	739	740
Sep	772	773	774	770	761	762
Dec	798	800	802	798	787	789
Mar	825	827	828	828	814	815
Volume: 2,808 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Nov	552	553	555	551	547	549
Jan	563	564	565	559	560	561
Mar	541	542	547	540	543	544
May	553	554	559	552	554	556
Jul	569	570	574	574	570	571
Sep	585	588	590	590	585	590
Nov	600	604	N.T.	N.T.	602	606
Volume: 1,848 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Dec	292.00	292.25	292.50	286.50	—	288.00
Jan	280.50	281.00	281.00	273.50	274.50	275.00
Feb	265.00	266.00	266.00	262.00	257.50	—
Mar	—	248.75	249.00	241.00	241.00	242.00
Apr	232.00	233.00	235.00	229.00	226.50	227.00
May	220.25	232.00	N.T.	N.T.	222.00	225.00
Jun	222.00	230.00	N.T.	N.T.	213.00	—
Jul	215.00	—	N.T.	N.T.	—	—
Volume: 5,657 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS WHITE SUGAR Dollars per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Dec	309.00	309.00	311.00	313.00	+ 9.50
Mar	308.00	305.50	306.00	307.00	+ 2.70
May	306.00	306.00	306.00	307.00	+ 1.70
Aug	308.50	308.50	307.50	309.00	+ 1.30
Oct	291.00	291.00	289.50	293.00	+ 1.20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	286.00	290.00	+ 1.00

Est. vol.: 643 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 455 lots. Open interest: 6,547.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1627.00	1630.00	1598.00	1602.00
Forward	1657.00	1658.00	1628.00	1629.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1331.00	1332.00	1308.00	1310.00
Forward	1332.00	1332.50	1315.00	1316.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	366.00	368.00	367.00	369.00
Forward	371.00	372.00	373.00	374.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	9280.00	9290.00	8700.00	8750.00
Forward	8550.00	8575.00	8300.00	8325.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6190.00	6210.00	6200.00	6220.00
Forward	6190.00	6210.00	6190.00	6200.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1271.00	1273.00	1287.00	1292.00
Forward	1256.00	1258.00	1265.00	1267.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.739	0.727
Coffee, lb	0.81	0.93
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.275	1.275
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.41	0.41
Silver, troy oz	4.215	4.20
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	112.00	114.17
Tin, lb	3.9835	3.9826
Zinc, lb	0.6466	0.6486

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Auction Result Hurts Sotheby's Stock

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A disappointing auction that brought lower-than-expected sales pulled down the price of shares in Sotheby's Holdings amid heavy volume, analysts said Tuesday.

Sotheby's shares fell 75 cents to $9.125. A company press release said it may have a pretax loss of up to $5 million from the Monday night auction.

Pre-auction estimates for Impressionist and modern paintings offered by the estate of Henry Ford II ranged from $66 million to $85.8 million, but total sales were only $48.6 million. "Investors are interpreting the mood of the room, which was pretty dour," said Chris Feiss, an analyst at the Alex Brown brokerage.

Eastern Creditors Want Carrier Shut

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Unsecured creditors of Eastern Airlines said Tuesday that the company cannot become a viable carrier, so they want it closed.

In a filing in U.S. Bankruptcy Court, the unsecured creditors of Miami-based Eastern said they oppose its request to get $30 million out of an escrow account to keep the line operating through the middle of next month. Eastern has been operating under protection from Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code since March 1989.

Meanwhile, Eastern said it will ask the bankruptcy court Wednesday for permission to dip into the company's cash holdings for $30 million in operating funds, a move creditors will likely oppose. *(AP, Reuters)*

Lockheed Stock Price Rises on Offer

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Lockheed Corp.'s stock price jumped Tuesday on an offer from the investor Harold C. Simmons to take the defense company private at $40 a share, but arbitragers said the proposal was likely to be rebuffed.

"It's not a bid, it's not a tender offer, and it's not financed," said one. Mr. Simmons's offer is based on Lockheed putting up about half the cash for the transaction, valued at about $2 billion.

Lockheed closed $2 higher, at $31.75.

The company, which has rebuffed Mr. Simmons's previous attempts to increase his 20 percent stake, said it needed more details on the offer.

Balfour Presents Restructuring Plan

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Balfour Maclaine Corp. said Tuesday that management presented a restructuring plan to the board that would refocus the company on its core commodities business — including coffee, cocoa, tea and grain — and restructure its debt.

The company said the board authorized management to continue development of the plan and to discuss it with lenders.

Ad Agency Quits Over Volvo Flap

NEW YORK (AP) — The advertising agency for Volvo quit Tuesday, saying it was taking responsibility for the bogus commercial depicting a Volvo that resisted the stomping of a big pickup truck while other cars collapsed.

Scali McCabe Sloves Inc. said it was resigning as the ad agency for Volvo Cars of North America because of questions raised about the production of the so-called "Monster Truck" commercial. The ad showed a Volvo was the only car left standing a pickup truck with oversized tires ran over a row of cars. It was later discovered the Volvo had been reinforced, and the other cars weakened, before the ad was shot.

World Bank Chief Heads for Moscow

WASHINGTON (AP) — Barber Conable, president of the World Bank, announced that he will leave on Wednesday for a two-day trip to Moscow, the first such trip in the bank's 45-year history, to look into the possibility of the Soviet Union becoming a member.

"The talks are expected to include a discussion of the Soviet request for technical assistance and issues relating to the possibility of the Soviet Union joining the World Bank," the announcement said. It added that Mr. Conable will explore ways that the bank can help the Soviets move toward a market economy.

BIS: *Gulf Crisis Could Threaten World Financial System, Bank Warns*

(Continued from first finance page)

to grow. "German, Swedish, French, Dutch and Italian banks accounted for the bulk of this expansion."

It estimated net international bank credit expanded $65 billion, down from $90 billion in the first quarter but equal to the total in the year-ago period.

Lending to nonbanks fell 28 percent, to $52 billion, in the latest period.

The report also highlighted an "unusually sharp contraction" in outstanding credits to Eastern Europe.

"Claims on these countries, which had still been the main group of outside-area borrowers in 1989, showed an unprecedented decline of $6.4 billion, with the Soviet Union alone accounting for $4.6 billion of this contraction."

There were also a sizable $700-million drop in loans to Hungary.

In news related to the financial needs of Eastern and Central Europe not including the Soviet Union, it was learned that at last month's meeting of the Group of 24 — which oversees Western lending to the East — the European Commission estimated the region's short-term financial needs at $14 billion.

This estimate includes the increased needs stemming from the rise in the price of oil and the changed trading conditions to settle trade with the Soviet Union in convertible Western currencies.

Although there were no details on how much of this needed financing is expected to be channeled through direct government-to-government aids or grants, informed sources said that the EC identified a cash need of $10 billion that would have to be raised in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Nov. 13

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	31.20	31.30
ACF Holding	32.80	32.50
Aegon	107.50	108.90
Ahold	131.60	131.30
Akzo	66.60	65.10
AMEV	43.80	44
A'Dam Rubber	4.15	4.05
Bols	169.50	169
Buhrmann Tett	49.70	49.20
Center Parcs	80	79.50
CSM	84.20	84.20
DAF	18	18.30
DSM	79.20	78.30
Elsevier	75.10	75.80
Fokker	36	35.40
Gist-Brocades	28	27.80
Heineken	126	125.20
Hoogovens	53.10	52.80
Hunter Douglas	59	59.30
IHC Caland	50	49
Inter Mueller	73	73
KLM	19.60	19.50
KNP	37.80	37.80
Nat Neder	48.60	49.40
Nedlloyd	36.80	37.60
NMB Postbank	41.20	41.60
Oce Grinten	38	37.20
Pakhoed	192	191
Philips	19.20	19.40
Robeco	85.60	85.30
Rodamco	50.20	51.70
Rolinco	80.30	79.70
Rorento	60	60
Royal Dutch	131.30	131.80
Unilever	143.30	143.50
Van Ommeren	41.80	41.70
VMF Stork	44	44.10
VNU	83.80	82.50
Wessanen	59.40	59.30
Wolters/Kluwer	50.90	51.30

CBS Gen'l Trend index: 94.60
Previous: 94.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7610	7560
Arbed	3035	3065
Barco	1400	1454
Bekaert	7910	7770
Cockerill	N.Q.	—
Cobepa	4950	4900
Delhaize	5760	5780
EBES	4205	4285
GB-Inno-BM	1120	1122
GBL	3335	3315
Gevaert	6750	6750
Hoboken	11500	11150
Intercom	170.75	169.25
Kredietbank	3185	3195
Petrofina	10500	10500
Royal Belge	4820	4925
Soc Gen Baue	4365	4365
Soc Gen Belgique	1930	1910
Sofina	11150	11000
Solvay	10000	9980
Tractebel	3115	3105
UCB	18675	18600
Unerg Ps	2220	2175

Current Stock index: 5140.75
Previous: 5127.80

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	214.50	214
Allianz Hold	2115	2110
Altana	482	483.70
Asko	918	923
BASF	189	191.80
Bayer	199.50	200
Bay. Hypo bank	297	300
Bay Vereinsbk	319.90	319
BBC	740	740
BHF Bank	363	358
BMW	402	397.50
Commerzbank	209	209
Continental	193.50	194
Daimler Benz	567.50	570
Degussa	270.50	275.50
Dt Babcock	135	133
Deutsche Bank	577	568
Douglas	235	835
Dresdner Bank	343	343.50
Feldmuehle	480	N.Q.
Harpener	474.90	473
Henkel	585	580
Hochtief	1280	1285
Hoechst	179	183.20
Hoesch	202	208
Holzmann	1300	1343
Horten	222	221
IWKA	270	265
Kali Salz	142.50	140.50
Karstadt	676	680
Kaufhof	549	549
KHD	172	172.50
Kloeckner Werke	134.50	137
Krupp Stahl	271	293
Linde	785	786
Lufthansa	110.20	111
MAN	374	375
Mannesmann	272.40	269
Metallgesell	431.50	427.50
Muench Rueck	2230	2198
Nixdorf	296.50	296
PKI	N.Q.	515
Porsche	735	732
Preussag	296	297
PWA	209	213
RWE	408	410
Rheinmetall	295	296
Schering	726.50	707
SEL	285	288
Siemens	595.60	593
Thyssen	192	190
Varta	300	299
Veba	303	302.50
VEW	210.20	212
Viag	341	343
Volkswagen	338.50	340.20
Wella	724.80	718.50

DAX Index: 1402.91
Previous: 1403.24
FAZ Index: 616.98
Previous: 613.04

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	62	62
Enso-Gutzeit	23	24
K.O.P.	31	31
Kymmene	36	35
Nokia	58	55
Pohjola	90	96
Stockmann	96	90
United Papers	125	125
Wartsila	355	355

Unitas Index: 408.00
Previous: 410.40

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14	13.80
Cathay Pacific	7.25	7.10
Cavendish Intl	3.55	3.48
Cheung Kong	12.50	12.30
China Light Pwr	15.30	15.30
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.70	9.60
Hang Lung Dev	5.45	5.25
Hang Seng Bank	21.90	21.50
Henderson Land	8.20	8.10
HK Air Eng.	14.50	14.40
HK China Gas	9.85	9.75
HK Electric	9.65	9.40
HK Land	7.60	7.45
HK Realty Trust	4.38	4.33
HK Shang Bank	4.73	4.53
HK Shang Htls	4.20	4.18
HK Telecomm	5.85	5.75
HK Ferry	3.90	3.85
Hutch Whampoa	11.30	11.20
Hysan Dev	1.17	1.15
Jardine Math.	31.50	30.75
Jardine Str Hld	16.30	16.70
Kowloon Motor	5.70	5.60
Mandarin Orient	4.65	4.65
Miramar Hotel	5.85	5.85
New World Dev	8.15	8
SHK Props	13.90	13.80
Stelux	2.83	2.78
Swire Pac A	15.20	15
Tai Cheung Pros	3.50	3.45
TVE	0.98	0.95
Wharf Hold	7.95	7.80
Wing On Co	6.70	6.55
Winsor Ind.	7	6.95
World Int'l	3.85	3.83

Hang Seng Index: 2978.97
Previous: 2949.56

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	12.50	12.50
Altech	71	70.50
Anglo Amer	92.75	92.50
Barlows	32.25	32
Blyvoor	12	12
Buffels	53.50	53.50
GFSA	61	64
Harmony	27.50	29
Highveld Steel	12.50	12.50
Kloof	32.50	33.50
Nedbank Grp	10.50	10.20
Rusplat	59.75	60
SA Brews	38	37.50
St Helena	32	32
Sasol	13.90	14.05
Welkom	20.50	20.50
Western Deep	125	128

Composite Stock Index: 2401
Previous: 2410

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.73	4.68
Anglo Am Gld	33.25	32.22
AA Corp	13	12.69
Asda-MFI Gp	1.26	1.25
Ass Brit Foods	3.93	3.92
Barclays	3.47	3.43
Bass	9.75	9.81
B.A.T.	5.55	5.63
Blue Circle	2.07	2.02
BOC Group	4.68	4.60
Boots	3.17	3.21
Bowater	4.45	4.49
BAe	5.24	5.43
BAA	3.70	3.68
Brit Airways	1.39	1.40
British Gas	2.17	2.15
BP	3.33	3.35
British Steel	1.20	1.20
Brit Telecom	2.58	2.56
BTR	2.92	2.92
Burmah Oil	4.47	4.48
Cable Wire	4.28	4.40
Cadbury Sch	3.08	3.06
Charter Cons	3.85	3.85
Comm Union	4.65	4.52
Cookson	0.89	0.88
Courtaulds	3.22	3.18
Dalgety	3.37	3.35
De Beers	8.75	8.75
Dixons	1.39	1.38
Driefontein	5.61	5.57
Eurotunnel	3.43	3.60
Fisons	3.67	3.63
Gen Acc F	4.40	4.29
GEC	1.84	1.84
GKN	2.92	2.98
Glaxo	7.82	7.77
Grand Met	5.55	5.52
Gt Univ Stores	12.93	13
GRE	1.83	1.81
Guinness	7.13	7.12
Hanson	1.79	1.80
Hawker Sidd	3.95	3.95
ICI	8.60	8.55
Kingfisher	3.69	3.71
Land Sec	5.14	5.26
Legal Gen Grp	3.58	3.57
Lloyds Bank	2.75	2.77
Lonrho	1.85	1.83
Lucas Ind	1.23	1.21
Marks Sp	2.33	2.35
Maxwell	1.48	1.49
MB Group	1.51	1.50
Midland Bk	1.88	1.88
NatWest	2.58	2.57
Pearson Grp	6.34	6.25
P and O	4.65	4.80
Pilkington	1.43	1.58
Prudential	2.02	1.99
Racal Elec	1.87	1.83
Randfontein	2.36	2.41
Rank Org	5.90	5.83
Reed Intl	3.60	3.56
Reuters	6.25	6.20
Rolls Royce	1.54	1.55
Royal Dutch	40.38	39.94
RTZ	4.17	4.20
Saatchi	0.38	0.36
Sainsbury	2.96	2.96
Sears Holds	0.82	0.83
Shell	4.48	4.47
Skbeec	5.51	5.62
STC	3.14	3.14
Std Chart Bk	2.55	2.53
Storehouse	1.22	1.22
Sun Alliance	3.10	3.03
Tate and Lyle	2.57	2.58
Tesco	2.23	2.23
Thorn EMI	6.03	6.02
T.I. Group	3.84	3.86
Trafalgar Hse	1.60	1.63
THF	2.53	2.55
Ultramar	3.28	3.27
Unilever	6.40	6.26
Utd Biscuits	3.12	3.08
Vickers	1.92	1.89
War Loan 3½	32.06	32
Wellcome	4.56	4.54
Woolworth	14.38	13.88

F.T. 30 Index: 1595.00
Previous: 1589.70
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2056.00
Previous: 2051.90

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2685	3200
Banco Central	4590	4570
Bco. Santander	4550	4520
Banesto	3080	3000
CEPSA	1960	1955
Dragados	2400	2465
Iberduero	636	629
Telefonica	810	813

S.E. General Index: 231.78
Previous: 231.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4190	4180
Bastogi	273	274
Ciga hotels	3150	3180
CIR	2780	2785
Cred Ital	2235	2231
Enimont	N.Q.	—
Eridania	7950	7920
Ferruzzi Fin.	1920	1910
Ferruzzi Agr.	2105	1980
Fiat SPA	5800	5850
Generali	30650	30600
IFI	14920	14850
Italcem	18660	18515
Italgas	2595	2600
Italmobiliare	58800	58650
Mediobanca	13900	13900
Montedison	1146	1128
Olivetti	3600	3670
Pirelli	1600	1570
RAS	18350	18200
Rinascente	5510	5550
Saipem	1790	1798
SIP	1085	1095
SME	3980	3961
Snia	1485	1465
Standa	27800	27750
Stet	1790	1770
Toro Assi Risp	20750	20300

MIB current index: 773.10
Previous: 768.50

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	20⅞	20¾
Bank Montreal	28¼	28
Bell Canada	39⅝	39⅜
Bombardier A	N.Q.	15½
Bombardier B	13¾	13½
Cambior	9¾	10
Cascades	3.20	3.10
Dominion Text A	6	6
Donohue	11⅛	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	17	16⅞
Memotec	7¼	7⅛
Nat'l Bk Canada	7¼	7¼
Noverco	N.A.	—
Power Corp.	15¾	15½
Provigo	9⅝	9⅛
Quebec Tel	14⅝	14⅜
Quebecor A	12¼	12
Quebecor B	10⅝	10⅝
Videotron	11⅞	11¼

Industrials Index: 1240.50
Previous: 1224.31

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	722	720
Air Liquide	665	667
Avions Dassault	440	440
Bancaire (Cie)	447	436
BIC	495	492
Bongrain	2380	2360
Bouygues	382.10	382
BSN-GD	742	732
Carrefour	3490	3490
Cerus	121.20	126
C.G.E.	551	552
Chargeurs	780	771
Club Med	418.70	423
Elf-Aquitaine	618	621
Europe 1	1030	1030
Gen. Eaux	2250	2215
Hachette	162	161
Havas	530	516
Imetal	218	220
Lafarge Coppee	329.90	330
Legrand	3475	3447
Oreal (L')	493.20	481.70
L.V.M.H.	3660	3699
Matra	221.50	223
Merlin Gerin	462	460
Michelin B	64.50	63.55
Moulinex	81	78.60
Occidentale	572	550
Paribas	484.50	474
Pernod-Ricard	951	948
Perrier	1237	1207
Peugeot	504	490.50
Printemps (Au)	585	584
Radiotechnique	336	331
Raff. St. Louis	1290	1261
Redoute (La)	2825	2840
Roussel Uclaf	2010	2099
Saint Gobain	379.50	378
Sanofi	833	830
S.E.B.	1191	1165
Skis Rossignol	729	720
Ste Generale A	387.50	386
Suez	303.80	301.80
Telemecanique	3831	3949
Thomson-CSF	98.70	97.50
Total	639	637
Valeo	337	340

CAC 40 Index: 1610.13
Previous: 1597.34

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	18.30	17
Bradesco	1.96	1.90
Brahma	6.60	6.20
Paranapanema	1.09	1.03
Petrobras	153	152
Vale Rio Doce	39.10	39.10
Varig	11	10.80

Bovespa index: 22699
Previous: 22699

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	2.32	2.23
DBS	8.95	8.95
Fraser Neave	6.85	6.65
Genting	N.Q.	—
Harrisons Plant	1.22	1.20
Haw Par	1.97	1.96
Hume	3.18	3.16
Inchcape	3.82	3.60
Keppel	4.96	4.80
KL Kepong	2.66	2.60
Lum Chang	0.92	0.93
Malayan Banking	3.84	3.82
OCBC	7.05	7
OUB	4.26	4.10
OUE	5.20	5.10
Sembawang	4.16	4.12
Shangrila	4.98	4.94
Sime Darby	2.35	2.25
SIA	9.95	9.90
S'pore Land	5.20	5.20
S'pore Press	6.95	6.95
Sing Steamship	1.91	1.90
Straits Trading	2.46	2.39
UOB	5.30	5.15
United Overseas	1.38	1.36

Straits Times ind.: 1116.70
Previous: 1102.87

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	285	282
Alfa Laval	168	162
Asea	507	502
Astra -A	473	464
Atlas Copco	168	163
Electrolux B	134	131
Ericsson	216	210
Esselte-A	140	140
Handelsbanken	102	99
Norsk Hydro	200	199
Procordia AF	125	125
Saab-Scania	200	180
Sandvik	200	195
SCA-A	85	80
S-E. Banken	61	59
Skandia F	134	138
Skanska	306	305
SKF	73	72
Stora	205	200
Trelleborg B	98	94
Volvo	230	227

Affaersvaerlden: 832.41
Previous: 818.76

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.91	3.92
BHP	10.85	10.70
Boral	3.14	3.23
Bougainville	0.78	0.78
Coles Myer	8.12	8.10
Comalco	3.90	3.80
CRA	10.25	10.10
CSR	4.92	4.97
Dunlop	4.91	4.85
Elders IXL	1.41	1.39
ICI Australia	3.38	3.37
Magellan	1.91	1.91
MIM	1.97	1.98
Nat Aust Bank	6	6.08
News Corp	6.48	6.10
N Broken Hill	2.17	2.11
Poseidon	1.62	1.55
QCT Resources	1.27	1.26
Santos	4.55	4.58
TNT	1.80	1.76
Western Mining	4.51	4.52
Westpac Banking	3.97	3.94
Woodside	2.94	2.95

All ordinaries index: 1348.80
Previous: 1335.60

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	600	526
Asahi Chemical	722	703
Asahi Glass	1250	1190
Bank of Tokyo	1070	995
Bridgestone	1120	1110
Canon	1320	1260
Casio	998	985
C.Itoh	683	650
Dai Nippon Print	1520	1500
Daiwa House	1850	1810
Daiwa Securities	1060	1050
Fanuc	4660	4530
Fuji Bank	2050	1940
Fuji Photo	3640	3500
Fujitsu	1010	985
Hitachi	1130	1090
Hitachi Cable	935	890
Honda	1350	1340
Ito Yokado	3620	3620
Japan Airlines	1120	1060
Kajima	1560	1480
Kansai Power	2670	2510
Kawasaki Steel	428	410
Kirin Brewery	1520	1460
Komatsu	1030	1020
Kubota	690	660
Kyocera	6180	5880
Matsu Elec Inds	1680	1630
Matsu Elec Wks	1610	1400
Mitsubishi Bk	1820	1750
Mitsubishi Kasei	521	510
Mitsubishi Elec	665	640
Mitsubishi Hev	711	689
Mitsubishi Corp	1280	1210
Mitsui and Co	724	709
Mitsukoshi	1190	1160
Mitsumi	1430	1260
NEC	1360	1300
NGK Insulators	1190	1110
Nikko Securities	889	880
Nippon Kogaku	1080	1020
Nippon Oil	924	900
Nippon Steel	413	401
Nippon Yusen	556	530
Nissan	750	730
Nomura Sec	1660	1610
NTT (SF)	10460	10001
Olympus Optical	1070	1050
Pioneer	3850	3660
Ricoh	788	751
Sanyo Elec	660	636
Sharp	1180	1130
Shimazu	786	760
Shinetsu Chem	1130	1090
Sony	6180	5770
Sumitomo Bk	1710	1680
Sumitomo Chem	474	440
Sumi Marine	871	860
Sumitomo Metal	461	441
Taisei Corp	1030	985
Taisho Marine	897	882
Takeda Chem	1740	1690
TDK	4760	4590
Teijin	565	529
Tokyo Marine	1220	1160
Tokyo Elec Pw	3250	3130
Toppan Printing	1360	1330
Toray Ind.	583	573
Toshiba	735	710
Toyota	1810	1780
Yamaichi Sec	900	852

Nikkei 225: 22974
Previous: 22932
Topix index: 1777
Previous: 1767

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	13	13
Agnico Eagle	7	7
Air Canada	7¼	7¼
Alberta Energy	17	17
Am Barrick Res	22¾	22⅞
BCE	39¼	39⅜
BCED	0⅛	0⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	11¾	11⅝
BC Gas	14⅝	14⅝
BC Phone	18¾	18⅝
BP Canada	17¼	17½
Bramalea	5¼	5⅛
Brunswick	8⅛	N.Q.
CAE	4.85	4.70
Campeau	0.65	0.60
CIBC	23⅞	23⅛
Canadian Pacific	19⅛	18⅝
Can Packers	9⅝	N.Q.
Can Tire A	21⅞	21⅛
Cantor	21⅜	21¼
Cara	14	14⅜
CCL Ind B	7⅞	N.Q.
Cineplex	2.30	2.35
Cominco	20⅛	19¾
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.85	5
Denison Min B	0.70	0.72
Dickenson Min A	N.Q.	—
Dofasco	17⅛	17
Dylex A	2.70	N.Q.
Echo Bay Mines	12⅞	12⅝
Equity Silver A	0.83	0.83
FCA Intl	7¼	7⅛
Fed Ind A	7⅛	7⅛
Fletcher Chall A	N.Q.	13½
FPI	4.80	4¾
GoldCorp	4.10	N.Q.
Gulf Cda Res	12⅝	13⅛
Hees Intl	17¼	16½
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅛	9¼
Hollinger	N.Q.	11
Horsham	8¼	8⅞
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	27¼	27¼
Inco	28⅞	28⅜
Interhome	48⅛	48⅛
Jannock	12⅛	12¼
Labatt	20¾	20½
Loblaw Co	16⅜	16¾
Mackenzie	5⅛	5½
Magna Intl A	2.40	2⅜
Maritime	17¼	17¼
Mark Res	10¼	N.Q.
MacLean Hunt X	8¾	8¾
Molson A	32	32
Noma Ind A	4.30	4¼
Noranda	N.Q.	—
Noranda Forest	7¼	7¼
Norcen Energy	25⅜	25⅜
Nova Corp	8½	8¼
Oshawa	29⅜	29¾
Pagurin A	6	5⅞
Placer Dome	16½	16⅛
Poco Petroleum	7⅞	7¼
PWA Corp	7¼	7⅞
Quebec Sturgeon	0½	N.Q.
Rayrock	7⅞	7⅞
Renaissance	14⅝	14⅞
Rogers B	5⅝	5¼
Rothmans	63½	63
Royal Bank Can	22¼	21⅞
Royal TrustCo	8⅝	8½
Sceptre Res	3.65	3.80
Scott's Hosp	13½	13¾
Seagram	93⅛	94⅛
Sears Can	10⅛	10⅛
Shell Can	37	37
Sherritt Gordon	5⅝	5¼
SHL Systemhse	6¼	6½
Southam	17¼	17¼
Spar Aerospace	9⅝	9¼
Stelco A	11½	11½
Teck B	22	22¼
Thomson News	14⅛	14⅝
Toronto Domn	16¾	16¼
Torstar B	21	21
Transalta Util	12⅝	12½
TransCda Pipe	16¾	16⅝
Trilon Finl A	12	12
Trimac	6⅞	7
Trizec A	10⅜	10¼
Turbo Resources	N.Q.	—
Unicorp A	N.Q.	0.90
Woodward's Ltd	1.20	1.18

TSE 300 index: 3138.00
Previous: 3117.60

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	940	950
Alusuisse	910	905
Leu Holdings	1210	1220
Brown Boveri	4500	4450
Ciba Geigy	2340	2330
CS Holding	1660	1645
Elektrow	3230	3290
Fischer	1410	1395
Interdiscount	3730	3720
Jacobs Suchard	8100	8100
Jelmoli	1570	1565
Landis Gyr	980	960
Moevenpick	5040	4950
Nestle	7790	7770
Oerlikon-B	475	470
Pargesa Hld	1065	1040
Roche Holding B	3825	3780
Safra Republic	62	58
Sandoz	1710	1720
Schindler	4900	4800
Sulzer	420	410
Surveillance	840	830
Swissair	595	595
SBC	268	265
Swiss Reinsur	478	473
Swiss Volksbank	1070	1050
Union Bank	2740	2710
Winterthur	3580	3530
Zurich Ins	1710	1700

SBS index: 527.80
Previous: 525.20

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Nov. 13

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.85	71.00	Dec	78.80	78.95	78.70	78.92	+.35
77.80	72.58	Feb	75.52	75.67	75.45	75.67	+.22
78.05	74.15	Apr	75.55	75.67	75.50	75.67	+.17
75.45	72.15	Jun	73.45	73.45	73.35	73.45	+.10
73.80	70.25	Aug	71.75	72.05	71.75	72.00	+.28
Est. Sales 9,842 Prev. Sales 15,272							
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,176 off 1,976							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.35	79.00	Nov	88.17	88.35	88.17	88.30	+.15
87.15	79.75	Jan	86.67	86.98	86.65	86.80	+.13
85.60	80.90	Mar	84.40	84.47	84.35	84.45	+.13
84.85	81.20	Apr	83.30	83.40	83.30	83.40	+.10
83.50	80.20	May	82.60	82.62	82.60	82.62	+.05
Est. Sales 1,134 Prev. Sales 938							
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,378 off 40							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
56.10	44.25	Dec	53.50	54.12	53.50	54.10	+.58
53.15	45.25	Feb	51.75	52.17	51.70	52.15	+.50
49.55	43.60	Apr	48.42	48.75	48.42	48.75	+.63
52.95	47.70	Jun	52.15	52.45	52.15	52.37	+.47
53.00	48.30	Jul	52.25	52.30	52.25	52.30	+.15
51.25	46.90	Aug	50.50	50.50	50.50	50.50	+.10
Est. Sales 7,284 Prev. Sales 8,048							
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,784 up 22							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.85	48.07	Feb	72.70	73.65	72.35	73.55	+1.70
71.22	49.20	Mar	71.90	73.00	71.50	73.00	+1.78
70.80	49.50	May	71.95	72.45	71.50	72.45	+1.65
69.95	50.75	Jul	70.50	71.40	70.40	71.37	+1.97
68.00	51.60	Aug	68.00	69.15	67.90	69.15	+2.00
Est. Sales 5,985 Prev. Sales 4,090							
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,774 up 526							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
109.50	81.00	Dec	84.60	84.80	83.00	83.70	—.70
116.75	83.00	Mar	88.50	88.70	87.00	87.50	—.93
123.00	90.00	May	90.95	91.10	89.50	89.80	—1.05
111.50	4.30	Jul	90.95	92.35	92.25	92.30	—.65
113.50	94.75	Sep	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	—.35
116.00	.42	Dec	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	—.05
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,230							
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,603 up 792							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.22	9.08	Mar	10.13	10.17	10.09	10.10	—.05
15.05	9.10	May	10.10	10.10	10.03	10.05	—.04
14.90	9.17	Jul	10.07	10.08	10.05	10.05	—.03
14.40	.72	Oct	10.09	10.09	10.05	10.05	—.03
Est. Sales 23,447 Prev. Sales 20,133							
Prev. Day Open Int. 108,284 off 3,324							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1558	965	Dec	1174	1179	1172	1175	+15
1581	607	Mar	1240	1244	1236	1239	+15
1572	1000	May	1280	1283	1277	1278	+14
1590	1040	Jul	1323	1323	1323	1323	+24
1515	1264	Sep	1350	1350	1350	1350	+12
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,710							
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,229 off 423							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
199.50	107.75	Nov	115.95	116.50	115.90	116.50	+.60
191.00	106.70	Jan	116.15	116.70	115.90	116.70	+.90
190.50	107.95	Mar	116.90	117.70	116.60	117.70	+.45
190.00	108.50	May	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	—.50
Est. Sales 750 Prev. Sales 627							
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,758 up 123							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
127.80	94.50	Nov	116.50	117.50	116.50	117.50	+2.40
131.20	1.40	Dec	116.80	116.40	115.60	116.20	+1.85
126.40	94.00	Jan	114.20	114.20	114.20	114.20	+.95
115.80	99.50	Feb	113.90	113.90	113.90	113.90	+1.30
122.60	92.30	Mar	112.50	113.30	112.40	112.80	+1.25
117.80	97.00	May	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	+1.20
113.50	96.50	Jul	109.20	109.30	109.20	109.30	+.95
Est.Sales 5,900 Prev.Sales 4,302 Prev.Day Open Int. 35,594 Chg. —541							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
742.0	405.5	Dec	421.5	422.9	420.9	421.5	+1.8
665.0	415.0	Mar	430.0	431.5	430.0	431.8	+1.5
647.0	421.0	May	437.0	437.5	437.0	437.5	+2.0
667.5	426.5	Jul	443.0	443.5	442.5	443.5	+2.1
557.0	472.0	Jul	480.5	480.5	480.5	480.5	+2.4
Est. Sales 10,800 Prev. Sales 7,778							
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,899 up 1,866							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
531.00	388.10	Jan	417.00	419.90	417.00	418.00	+6.40
504.50	394.50	Apr	422.00	424.00	421.40	422.00	+7.20
528.50	400.00	Jul	427.50	428.50	427.00	428.50	+6.70
513.00	415.00	Oct	431.00	432.00	431.00	432.00	+7.00
		Jan	436.50	436.50	436.50	436.50	+6.30
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,502							
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,341 off 80,198							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
147.00	84.00	Dec	94.00	94.75	94.00	94.75	+2.25
142.00	86.50	Mar	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	+1.90
119.40	92.50	Sep	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	+2.25
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 133							
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,369 up 7							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
455.50	357.00	Dec	384.10	385.50	383.80	384.80	+1.50
457.50	362.00	Feb	388.00	389.10	387.50	388.50	+1.50
463.00	366.20	Apr	391.80	392.60	391.00	392.00	+1.60
466.20	372.00	Jun	395.90	395.90	395.90	395.90	+1.70
Est. Sales 36,000 Prev. Sales 21,121							
Prev. Day Open Int. 112,254 up 66							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.39	91.61	Dec	93.14	93.15	93.13	93.14	
93.75	91.66	Mar	93.74	93.74	93.72	93.72	—.02
93.87	91.52	Jun	93.85	93.88	93.85	93.88	+.01
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,933							
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,119 up 507							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
97-31	92-29	Dec	97-11	97-16	97-6	97-8	—3
97-25	92-23	Mar	97-4	97-8	97	97	—4
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,130							
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,747 up 2,748							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
98-24	80	Dec	93-22	93-22	93-8	93-10	—4
99-12	79-21	Mar	93-3	93-3	92-28	92-30	—4
99-4	83-18	Jun	92-24	92-24	92-14	92-15	—4
99-5	85-29	Sep	92-7	92-7	92-1	92-1	—7
98-20	85-19	Dec	91-30	91-30	91-20	91-20	—7
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 119,927							
Prev. Day Open Int. 288,396 up 2,689							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
92-21	85-14	Dec	90-27	90-28	90-21	90-25	+2
90-2	85	Mar	90-8	90-9	90-3	90-5	+4
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,437							
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,821 off 136							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.40	89.85	Dec	92.11	92.12	92.09	92.10	
92.47	89.96	Mar	92.47	92.48	92.44	92.46	+.01
92.48	89.91	Jun	92.48	92.49	92.47	92.47	
92.35	90.04	Sep	92.36	92.36	92.34	92.35	+.01
92.08	90.04	Dec	92.18	92.10	92.08	92.09	+.02
91.89	90.09	Mar	91.91	91.91	91.89	91.90	+.02
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.69	91.69	91.66	91.68	+.02
91.72	90.32	Sep	91.55	91.56	91.53	91.55	+.02
91.53	90.24	Dec	91.35	91.35	91.33	91.35	+.02
91.65	90.28	Mar	91.29	91.30	91.28	91.29	+.02
91.51	90.27	Jun	91.21	91.22	91.19	91.21	+.02
91.47	90.27	Sep	91.15	91.15	91.13	91.15	+.02
91.37	90.22	Dec	91.08	91.04	91.00	91.04	+.02
91.00	90.24	Mar	90.98	91.02	90.98	91.02	+.02
90.97	90.40	Jun	90.91	90.95	90.91	90.95	+.02
90.88	90.36	Sep	90.91	90.91	90.91	90.91	+.02
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 69,133							
Prev. Day Open Int. 721,625 up 735							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9666	.0230	Dec	1.9524	1.9570	1.9502	1.9542	+22
1.9430	1.8610	Mar	1.9274	1.9330	1.9274	1.9330	+46
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,230							
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,037 up 2,404							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8734	.8050	Dec	.8538	.8546	.8534	.8537	—12
.8665	.7990	Mar	.8460	.8467	.8455	.8467	—4
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,080							
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,566 off 284							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6763	.5769	Dec	.6751	.6773	.6743	.6758	—4
.6741	.5820	Mar	.6733	.6758	.6728	.6744	
.6702	.6233	Jun	.6723	.6723	.6723	.6723	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,626							
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,985 up 2,399							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008046	.006290	Dec	.007742	.007748	.007731	.007740	—49
.008040	.006315	Mar	.007732	.007751	.007721	.007744	—36
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,167							
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,703 off 2,480							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8068	.6300	Dec	.7993	.8030	.7987	.7989	—16
.8055	.6500	Mar	.7987	.8005	.7976	.7990	—6
.8004	.7065	Jun	.7980	.7980	.7980	.7995	+10
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,062							
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,162 up 636							
Industrials							
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.-$ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
203.10	171.60	Nov	172.00	172.00	171.50	171.50	—.80
202.50	182.10	Jan	183.50	183.60	182.40	182.60	—.40
204.10	187.50	Mar	189.00	189.20	188.50	189.20	+.20
206.70	191.40	May	192.20	192.30	192.00	192.20	—.30
Est. Sales 1,882 Prev. Sales 371							
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,761 up 42							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
108.50	52.37	Dec	87.50	88.40	87.00	88.40	+1.88
107.35	7.35	Jan	87.25	88.20	87.20	88.00	+1.51
102.00	52.60	Feb	85.00	85.80	84.80	85.50	+1.05
96.50	50.70	Mar	80.40	81.40	80.40	81.40	+1.25
92.00	49.30	Apr	77.25	77.25	76.60	76.60	+.75
83.00	48.55	Jul	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	+.85
85.07	52.45	Aug	70.20	70.25	70.20	70.25	+.85
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,260							
Prev. Day Open Int. 93,538 off 1,185							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
39.90	12.80	Dec	32.15	32.55	32.05	32.40	+.53
38.20	17.87	Jan	31.41	31.75	31.35	31.65	+.34
36.80	18.15	Feb	30.20	30.58	30.15	30.48	+.34
35.40	18.40	Mar	28.95	29.30	28.85	29.10	+.16
33.96	18.65	Apr	27.80	28.30	27.80	28.10	+.36
32.70	18.03	May	26.94	27.20	26.94	27.20	+.26
31.50	16.65	Jun	26.24	26.24	26.24	26.49	+.25
30.40	17.08	Jul	25.70	26.00	25.70	26.00	+.31
28.72	19.10	Sep	25.10	25.10	25.00	25.00	+.11
27.70	19.45	Dec	24.60	24.60	24.40	24.50	+.46
24.58	21.25	May	23.10	23.10	23.10	23.10	—.03
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 79,390							
Prev. Day Open Int. 254,757 off 9,469							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
370.90	295.40	Dec	319.90	320.80	318.20	319.35	—1.15
383.20	298.00	Mar	322.55	323.40	321.00	322.00	—1.15
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 45,890							
Prev. Day Open Int. 159,334 up 1,085							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
302.10	211.60	Dec	228.50	229.00	227.80	228.00	—1.00
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 115							
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,257 off 21							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
200.50	161.70	Dec	174.40	174.90	173.45	174.00	—.90
207.80	163.85	Mar	175.70	176.05	175.00	175.50	—.70
192.25	165.85	Jun	176.90	176.90	176.90	176.90	—.60
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,855							
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,892 off 173							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,034.80 f	1,027.70 f
Reuters	1,699.40	1,696.20
D.J. Futures	N.A.	127.16
Com. Research	228.19	227.89

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final.
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

To Our Readers

U.S. futures prices were not available in this edition because of technical problems.

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Olivetti to Chop 7,000 Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Faced with dropping sales and sharp international competition, the office-equipment and computer maker Ing C. Olivetti & Co. will lay off 7,000 employees, Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin said Tuesday.

The minister said Olivetti would lay off 4,000 workers in Italy and another 3,000 abroad.

Mr. Donat Cattin's statement, made at a European business conference, followed a series of meetings that the Olivetti chairman, Carlo De Benedetti, held Monday in Rome with top government economic officials.

The minister was quoted by the news agencies ANSA and AGI as saying that Olivetti was about to inform labor unions of the decision. An Olivetti spokesman confirmed that the company would be holding talks with union leaders, but declined to comment on the subject of the discussions.

Mr. Donat Cattin did not say when the cutbacks are planned, but a union source said the company wanted to reduce its work force by 7,000 in 1991, primarily through its early retirement program and the state-subsidized lay-off plan known as *cassa integrazione*.

The cutback in jobs was already hinted at in September by a group administrator, Vittorio Cassoni, in an interview published by the Italian daily La Stampa. He said 3,500 jobs cut in June were not enough and said there would likely be "several thousand" more cuts in 1991. This year's cuts are being made largely through early retirement.

Olivetti employed a total of 57,000 at the end of 1989.

Olivetti, he said, is in better shape than its competitors but the current economic climate is worrying. "The market is in worse condition than we had anticipated and the serious problem of demand has been added to last year's problem of profit margins," he said.

The Italian group, like other computer makers, is facing squeezed profits and sluggish demand. The squeeze is a result of depressed markets for its personal computers and increasing competition from U.S. and Japanese firms.

The company had a first-half 1990 group pretax profit of 60.9 billion lire ($54.7 million), down 41 percent from the year-earlier period.

Olivetti's ordinary shares slipped 67 lire in late trading, to 3,600, after earlier having gained 62 at the official close, to 3,667.

About half of Olivetti's work force is employed outside Italy. Major operations abroad include Triumph-Adler, a typewriter maker in Germany, and Bunker Ramo Corp. of the United States.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Body Shop Profit Rose By 26% in Half-Year

Reuters

LONDON — Body Shop International PLC, the natural-cosmetics stores concern, announced Tuesday that its first-half pretax profit rose 26 percent to £6.69 million ($13.14 million). Sales increased 38.8 percent, to £48.1 million.

During the half, the 500th Body Shop opened and the chairman, Gordon Roddick, said that for the first time the group's overseas sales exceeded those in Britain.

Holderbank Expects Drop In 1990 Profit

Reuters

ZURICH — The Swiss cement maker *Holderbank Financière Glarus AG* expects its 1990 group net profit to fall 18.4 percent to 350 million Swiss francs ($280 million), the chief executive, Thomas Schmidheiny, said Tuesday.

"Because of difficult market conditions and a more competitive environment, the pressure on margins has increased," he said.

He added that the 1990 cash flow would fall 5.4 percent to 900 million francs, compared with an earlier forecast of 1 billion.

The company's chairman, Max Amstutz, said the unexpected severity of the recession in North America had led to a slowdown in the construction industry, which had particularly harmed Holderbank.

Warburg's Profit Slumps by 35%

Reuters

LONDON — S.G. Warburg Group, the big British merchant bank, posted Tuesday a 35 percent drop in pretax profit for the first half of its financial year, leading analysts to sharply reduce their estimates for full-year earnings.

Profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 fell to £66.3 million ($130.3 million), from £102.6 million in the same 1989-90 period. The result was well below market expectations, and investors' immediate reaction was to mark Warburg's stock price 6 pence lower to 303 pence.

Warburg also announced that it was combining the management structures of its merchant banking and securities activities. In addition, it is combining its mergers and acquisitions business with the financing division.

"It's obvious conditions have taken a turn for the worse in the sector over the last six months," said Martin Green, financial analyst at Smith New Court, "and Warburg is clearly no exception."

Warburg said a significantly lower level of corporate activity and new issues, together with a continued slide in equities trading volume and values, had hit profit.

The company's view of the future is pessimistic. "With no immediate prospect of a resolution of the Gulf crisis and the near-term economic outlook unfavorable, there are few signs of recovery from the trading conditions experienced in the latter part of the first half," said Warburg's chairman, David Scholey.

The cautious outlook was reflected in an interim dividend held at 4.5 pence, unchanged.

Analysts responded by cutting pretax profit estimates for the year to March 31, 1991, by as much as £20 million, to a range of £125 to £135 million, compared with £187.5 million for the previous year.

"It's a fairly gloomy outlook in the near-term," said Nick Collier at Hoare Govett. He cut his full-year estimate by some £11 million, to around £134 million.

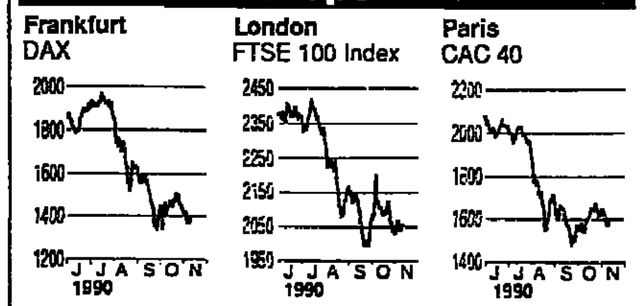
Alex Broughton at Morgan Stanley agreed. "It could be some time before profits bounce back," he said. Morgan has cut its full-year forecast for Warburg by £20 million, to £125 million.

Warburg's finance director, Michael Gore, said the management amalgamation announced Tuesday was intended to improve efficiency rather than cut costs in the short-term.

"It's a natural evolution of what has been going on over the past few years, bringing together the parts of the investment banking business," Mr. Gore said.

S.G. Warburg Group was formed through the merger of four finance houses and brokers in 1986. Analysts said the group had been gradually integrating these businesses since then.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	94.60	94.50	+0.11
Brussels	Stock Index	5140.75	5127.80	+0.25
Frankfurt	DAX	1402.91	1402.24	+0.05
Frankfurt	FAZ	616.98	613.04	+0.64
Helsinki	UNITAS	408.00	410.40	-0.58
London	Financial Times 30	1593.60	1589.70	+0.25
London	FTSE 100	2056.00	2051.90	+0.20
Madrid	General Index	231.70	231.50	+0.09
Milan	MIB	773.10	768.50	+0.60
Paris	CAC 40	1610.13	1597.34	+0.80
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	832.41	818.76	+1.67
Vienna	Stock Index	512.94	504.26	+1.72
Zurich	SBS	527.80	525.20	+0.50

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Strong Mark Hits Profit At Hoechst

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The German chemicals concern Hoechst AG said Tuesday that group net profit for 1990 would probably fall below the levels seen in 1988 or 1989, but that it expects improved results in the fourth quarter.

It made the statement while reporting a 21.7 percent plunge in pretax profit in the first nine months, caused by higher raw materials costs, depressed sales prices and a strong Deutsche mark.

Group pretax profit fell to 2.45 billion DM ($1.66 billion) after nine months, compared with 3.13 billion DM, on sales down 2.4 percent to 33.2 billion DM.

Earnings in the third quarter dropped 37.2 percent from the 1989 third quarter, after an 18.5 percent drop in the second quarter, the Hoechst chief executive, Wolfgang Hilger, told journalists.

The sharp increase in the value of the mark had eroded repatriated sales and earnings, Mr. Hilger said.

Hoechst is the first of the three major German chemicals groups to report nine-month earnings. Bayer and BASF report later this month.

Demand for chemicals products remained strong and Mr. Hilger said he was optimistic that fourth-quarter results would improve from the third quarter.

"We hope earnings in the fourth quarter will be above the third quarter, even if those will not reach the level of the previous year," Mr. Hilger said. Full-year earnings would be below 1989 levels and probably below 1988 levels, he said. Both were very good years, Mr. Hilger noted.

Despite the economic slowdown in the United States and Britain, prospects for growth elsewhere are not unfavorable, Mr. Hilger said.

Oil prices have jumped sharply since Iraq invaded Kuwait in August, he noted, but Hoechst had been able to pass on only a small part of the higher costs to its customers.

As Losses Mount, Saab Aims to Change Gears

By David Bartal

Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — In an attempt to end its financial woes, loss-making Saab Automobile AB is slashing operating costs, planning new models and seeking out foreign markets.

Time is of the essence for the automaker, which had a loss of 2.1 billion Swedish kronor ($377.4 million) during the first eight months of 1990, a level about equal to its losses during all of 1989. No improvement is in sight for the rest of this year.

Sales are off as well: The Swedish manufacturer, a joint-venture company owned equally by General Motors Corp. and the Saab-Scania Group, sold 65,000 cars during the eight-month period, down from 79,000 sold during the same period last year.

Critics say that to turn these gloomy numbers around, Saab needs to sharpen its company profile, boost productivity dramatically and develop new products fast.

David Herman, a former General Motors executive who became president and chief executive of Saab Automobile on Jan. 1, said his first months on the job had been tough.

"You come up here, and the first thing that happens to you is that your home market becomes the largest declining market in Europe almost overnight," he said. "Nobody knew that would happen."

Mr. Herman said the company plans to introduce three new car models within the next five years. "More engineering will be done in Sweden by us in the next five years than has been done in the last 40 years," he said.

Mr. Herman, 44, was previously managing director of General Motors Continental in Antwerp, Belgium, where Opel Vectra and Kadett models are built.

The executive declined to describe the next Saab model in detail.

But the company says the first of the trio of new cars will be a replacement for the popular 900 model, which has acquired almost a cult following among some auto enthusiasts. This model will be followed by a top-of-the-line car, and finally by a replacement for the Saab 9000 series.

Gordon Maclean, an analyst with Swiss Bank Corp. in London, said, "Everyone agrees that Saab needs a new car model, and one wonders, when are they going to come along with a strong motor?"

The Swedish automaker will continue to hold tenaciously to the gasoline-frugal turbo concept originally developed by Saab. But a bigger motor will also be available.

General Motors is currently building a new V-6 engine plant in England, near Liverpool, with a start-up planned for 1993.

"There will also be a high-tech version of the motor, and Saab engineers will participate in its development," Mr. Herman said. "So if it turns out the public does want this, they will be able to get it."

Saab Automobile is in a long, lean period, and it will need some exciting new models to breathe life into lagging sales. Its home markets of Sweden and Finland, which together account for 25 percent of worldwide sales volume, have shrunk dramatically. If Saab maintained its 1989 level of market penetration in Sweden this year, its would still end up selling 5,000 fewer cars.

Along with most of the world's other automakers, Saab is also having a hard time keeping its head above water in the United States, its largest single national market. During the first eight months of the year, U.S. sales slipped from 23,400 cars to 19,150.

One bright spot for Saab is Britain, where a heavy marketing campaign helped boost sales during the first eight months by 3 percent; at the same time, the total British auto market declined by 13 percent.

The most pressing goal for Saab, the company's chief executive said, is to do better in the relatively healthy auto markets of France and Germany, where there are opportunities to succeed at reasonable cost. But Saab lacks a sufficient quantity of strategically located retail dealers in those countries.

"That is something that requires immediate work, and believe me, we are trying hard," Mr. Herman said.

Taking advantage of the GM connection, Saab has invited some of its German Opel dealers to Sweden to try to get them to invest in new Saab dealerships.

The first year of operations of the Saab-Scania/GM joint venture has been burdened by a series of one-time costs. The startup of new plants in Malmo and Sodertalje was more time-consuming and expensive than expected, for example, and the company also has had to set aside 200 million kronor for an early-retirement program for white-collar workers.

During the first eight months, the total work force of 16,795 was trimmed by 1,502 employees. In addition, the company is not replacing approximately 100 hourly workers who leave their jobs voluntarily each month, and is considering further cuts in its administrative staff.

Toyota Headquarters To Be Built in Belgium

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — The Japanese automaker Toyota is in the process of buying a Belgian site for its new European headquarters, a Toyota spokesman said Tuesday.

He said the company had agreed to pay 1.475 billion Belgian francs ($48.4 million) for a 12 hectare (29 acre) site at Zaventem, on the outskirts of the Belgian capital. The new headquarters will handle sales, marketing and research and development for Europe.

S-E Banken Lowers Its Forecast for 1990

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Skandinaviska-Enskilda Banken said Tuesday that it had lowered its 1990 profit forecast due to expectations of increased loan losses linked to a liquidity crisis.

S-E Banken said in a statement that its profit would be about the same as in 1989. It had earlier estimated a 13 percent increase.

"The group's credit losses now look to be larger than could be foreseen as recently as a month ago," the bank said.

The bank did not specify to which profit measure it was referring. The group's operating profit in 1989 was 4.5 billion kronor ($808.7 million), compared with just under 4.7 billion kronor in 1988.

S-E Banken attributed the anticipated higher loan losses partly to a liquidity crisis, which has afflicted several Swedish financial firms and rocked the country's financial markets in recent months.

A bank spokesman said that problems with the finance company Nyckeln Holding AB had contributed to the bank's higher loss expectations. A court-appointed executor for Nyckeln on Monday proposed a 3 billion kronor debt write-off plan.

"Partly due to ongoing negotiations about the finance firms it is not possible to specify how much larger the credit losses will be," S-E Banken said. "Every forecast for the full year therefore includes a great deal of uncertainty."

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EC Says It Is Cushioned Against Oil Price

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Oil-price increases generated by the Gulf crisis will have less impact on the economies of European Community members than the oil shocks of 1973 and 1979, the EC Commission declared on Tuesday.

The EC's executive said in its latest economic bulletin that the fall in the value of the dollar against European currencies, earlier declines in oil prices and reduced community dependence on energy imports had all helped to cushion against more expensive oil.

"Under these circumstances, the increase in the oil bill would be significantly less than that experienced at the time of the 1973 and 1979 oil shocks," it said.

But the commission added that member states would have to follow tight economic and monetary policies to avoid another inflation spiral similar to that of the 1970s.

The report said the EC is in a better position to weather the shock than the United States, because it is less dependent on oil imports per unit of gross domestic product.

It noted that the price of oil had risen about 70 percent since 1989 in dollar terms, but only 40 percent when priced in European Currency Units.

This is because oil is priced internationally in dollars and the value of the U.S. currency has fallen sharply against the main European currencies, especially the Deutsche mark.

The 12 EC members are also less dependent on oil imports than during earlier shocks. Net EC imports of oil and oil-based products dipped to 1.1 percent of GDP in 1989, from a peak of 3.9 percent in 1981, the bulletin said.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T										
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U-V										
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W										
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X-Y-Z										
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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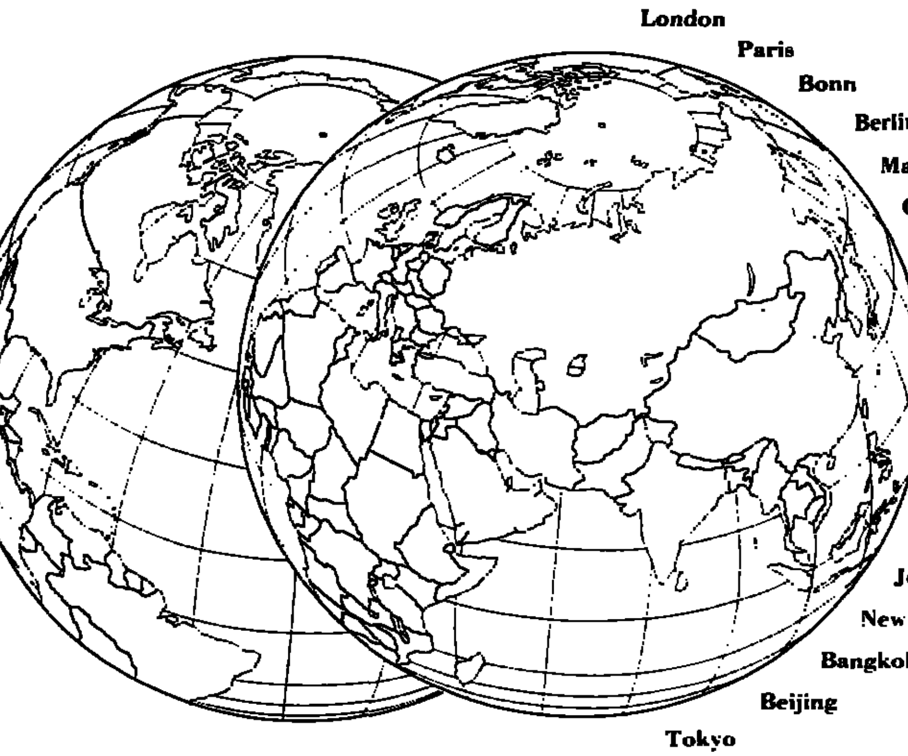

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
A										
34¾	20	A&W Bd	—	—	21	555	28	27½	27½	—¼
14¾	4½	ACC Cp	.16	2.6	12	29	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+⅛
26	15¼	ADC	—	—	12	126	20	19¼	19¾	—
33¾	19¾	ADT	1	—	7	3673	22½	22¼	23	+⅜
26½	9⅝	AST	—	—	7	5335	26¾	24¾	24¾	—1½
16	3¾	Actaim	—	—	6	844	5¼	5	5	—⅛
20	13½	AcmeSt	—	—	15	226	13¾	13½	13¾	+⅛
24	13½	Acxiom	—	—	14	45	15¼	14¼	14¼	—½
24½	9¼	Adapt	—	—	8	2742	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
20¼	10¾	Adinet s	—	—	9	37	11½	11	11½	+½
25	14½	AdioSv	.16	1.0	10	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	[illegible]
50¼	16¼	AdobeS	.24	.8	16	4998	28½	27½	28¼	+¼

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

EC Puts Anti-Dumping Tax on Asian Tapes

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS, — The European Community said Tuesday it had imposed anti-dumping duties on audio tapes imported from Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong after inquiring into a complaint by the European Council of Chemical Industry Federations.

The EC Commission said it had imposed duties of 2.4 percent on tapes from Hong Kong, 22.3 percent on tapes from Japan and 19.4 percent on South Korean tapes.

Individual duties imposed on some Japanese companies will be lower; for example there are lower rates for5 Sony (18.6 percent), Maxell (18.5 percent), Fuji (15 percent) and Denon (14.7 percent). Duties imposed on the South Korean company, Sunkyong, will be limited to 3.1 percent.

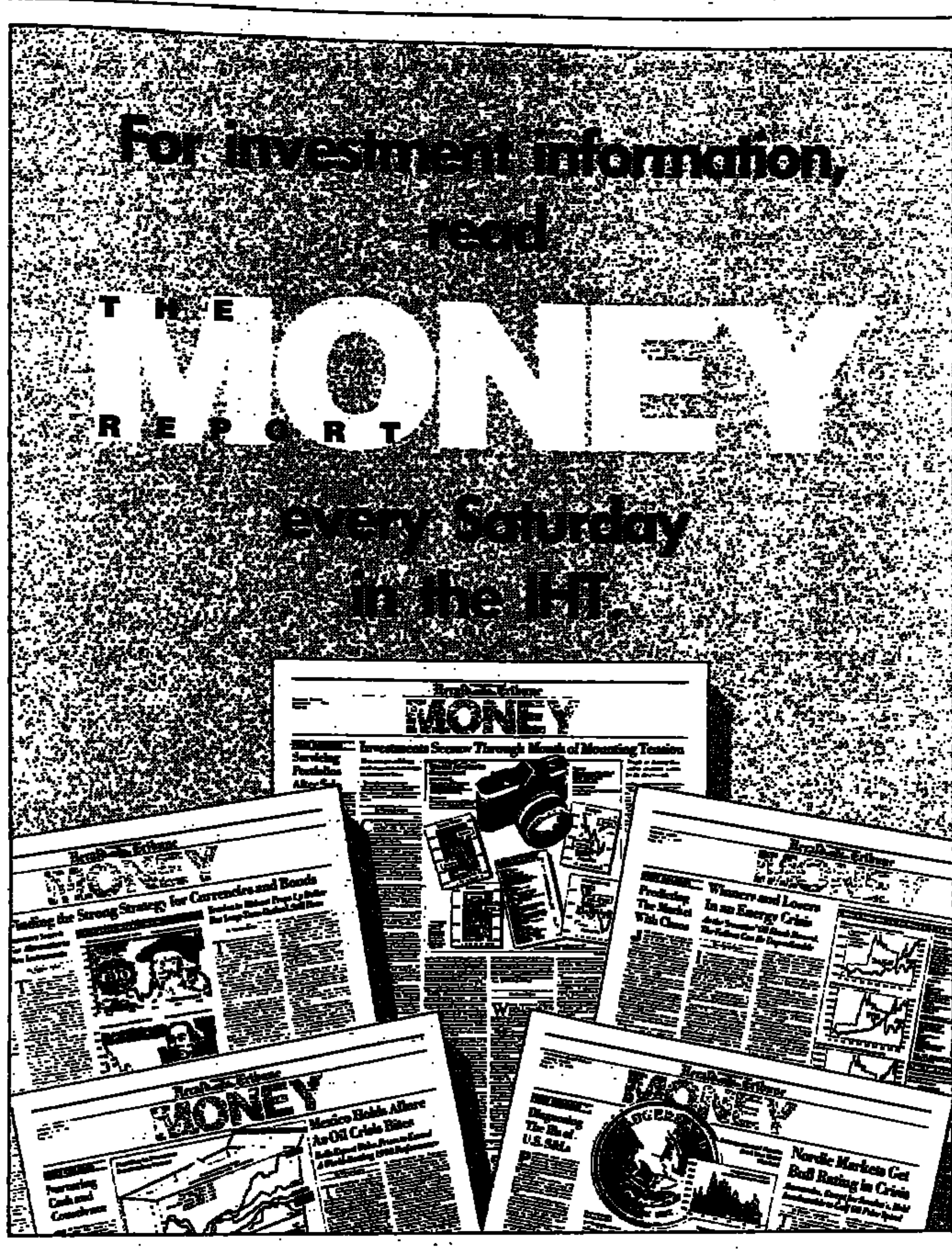
Some companies will escape altogether because their tapes are sold in EC countries at a price considered normal.

They include three South Korean firms, Saehan Media, Sungnam and Nakayama, and four Hong Kong manufacturers, Tomei Magnetics, Swire, Magnetic Enterprise and Forward Electronics.

The Commission said the market share held by the Japanese, South Korean and Hong Kong imports rose between 1985 and 1988 from 72 to 81 percent. Japan held 68 percent of the market, South Korea held 12 percent and Hong Kong 1.6 percent.

The Commission said that although tape sales in the 12-nation bloc rose 30 percent between 1985 and 1988 to 439 million units, sales of tapes imported from the three Asian countries had risen 38 percent in the same period, knocking the European share of the market back by 8.5 percent.

In its complaint, the chemical industry council said that European tape manufacturers, and in particular the German company BASF, the German subsidiary of the Belgian company Agfa-Gevaert and the French company Suma had been forced to cut 23 percent of their work force between 1985 and 1988 because of dumping.



China Export Surge Pumps Up Surplus

Reuters

BEIJING — China posted a trade surplus in October of $1.6 billion after a huge leap in exports combined with another decline in imports, compared with the same month in 1989.

Total trade was $8.16 billion in October, with exports rising 29.5 percent from October 1989 to $4.9 billion and imports falling 9 percent to $3.3 billion, according to official figures.

China's exports have increased since authorities devalued the yuan last December by 21.2 percent to the current exchange rate of 4.7 yuan to the dollar.

Diplomats say foreign trade has been the single bright spot in China's economy this year, because the government has been able to reverse last year's trade deficit and add to the foreign-exchange reserves that are needed to repay China's hefty foreign debts.

From January to October this year, total trade declined by 2.8 percent against the same 1989 period, to $68.32 billion. Exports grew 16.69 percent to $38.81 billion against the same period a year ago and imports fell 20.27 percent to $29.51 billion.

But diplomats, commenting on the data, noted that China heavily subsidizes its exports, meaning that profits from exports are much lower than apparent export earnings.

Because of these subsidies, foreign bankers, diplomats and some Chinese economists think that Beijing will soon order another devaluation of the currency. This possibility has been officially denied.

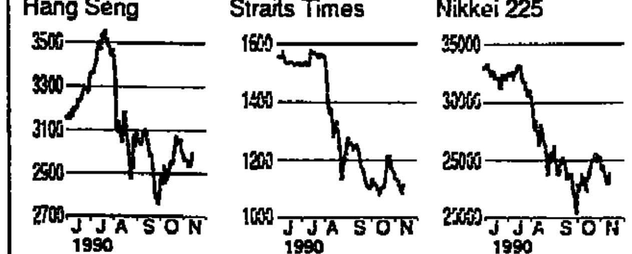
Exchanges with China's biggest trading partner, Hong Kong, rose in the first 10 months of the year against the same 1989 period. Much of this trade is in Taiwanese and South Korean goods, which are routed through the British colony for political reasons.

Japan continued to be hardest hit by China's squeeze on imports. Its exports to China fell 32.66 percent over the same 1989 period, to $5.77 billion, while exports from China to Japan rose slightly.

As for imports, apart from the depressing effects of the devaluation of the yuan, China in January imposed severe administrative controls on imports of consumer goods, many of which were bought from Japan.

South Korean trade with China soared. Exports from Seoul to China rose 62 percent to $516.66 million from a year ago.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2998.97	2949.56	+1.68
Singapore	Straits Times	1116.70	1102.89	+1.25
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1348.80	1335.60	+0.99
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	23973.67	22931.80	+4.54
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	472.20	469.45	+0.59
Bangkok	Book Club	659.37	661.53	-0.37
Seoul	Composite Stock	710.06	701.53	+1.22
Taipei	Weighted Price	3739.05	3472.53	+7.68
Manila	Composite	610.11	594.52	+2.62
Jakarta	Composite	406.42	408.97	-0.62
New Zealand	Barclays	1291.07	1277.66	+1.05
Bombay	National Index	Closed	645.00	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Murdoch Rumors Send News Stock Price Down

Reuters

SYDNEY — Shares in News Corp. dropped sharply in afternoon trading on Tuesday to close at 5.90 Australian dollars ($4.60), down 60 cents from the morning high of 6.50 dollars. News Corp. shares closed on Monday at 6.04 dollars.

Brokers said the wild swing in the share price was sparked by rumors about News Corp.'s talks with bankers over its debt levels and speculation about the company's first quarter results, expected to be released later this week.

Turnover in News Corp. shares amounted to about 1.64 million units.

"It just seemed to be continuing rumors about are the bankers happy or are they not happy?" a broker said.

Rupert Murdoch, the News Corp. chief executive, is reported to be in Sydney for talks with creditors to try to reschedule about 3 billion dollars of short-term debt that is due for repayment in the next few months. News Corp.'s total debt is 10.5 billion dollars.

Executives of News Corp. could not be reached for comment.

News Corp. is expected to report its results for the first quarter, to Sept. 30, on Thursday afternoon. For the year to June 30, News Corp.'s earnings slumped 43 percent to 282.28 million dollars.

In London, meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was accused of bending rules to give Mr. Murdoch control over British satellite television.

The opposition Labor Party deputy leader, Roy Hattersley, told Parliament Mr. Murdoch's effective takeover of British Satellite Broadcasting with Sky Television broke broadcasting laws.

The home secretary, David Waddington, dismissed as "rubbish" assertions by Mr. Hattersley about a meeting between Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Murdoch, at which Sky and BSB were discussed, five days before broadcasting authorities were told of the merger.

Thailand Eases Rules To Boost Money Supply

Reuters

BANGKOK — The Bank of Thailand announced Tuesday measures to increase the money supply as part of its efforts to ease a three-month credit crunch.

A central bank statement said it will allow commercial banks to hold smaller amounts of government bonds to free money for loans.

Price War Hits KDD, Profit Plunges 37%

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan's Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. said Tuesday that growing competition reduced its net profit by 37 percent to 6.03 billion yen ($44 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30, against 9.57 billion yen a year earlier.

KDD, which once had a monopoly on international telephone services but now faces competition from newly licensed rivals, said revenue declined 7.5 percent to 122 billion yen in the same period.

The slump in earnings reflected reduced charges for international telephone calls and came despite efforts to rationalize activities by cutting costs and improving management efficiency, a company statement said.

The price war on international phone services started in October last year when two new competitors broke KDD's monopoly, which dated from 1871.

When International Telecom Japan Inc. and International Digital Communications threw switches that connected them to every telephone in japan, their prices undercut the former monopoly by more than 23 percent.

At the time, KDD's president, Takazo Ishii, said, "We've never faced any competition before, and even though we had time to prepare it is quite a shock."

On Tuesday, KDD reported that telephone revenue declined 9.4 percent to 95 billion yen, while revenue from telex, telegraph and data transmission activities also fell.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 13, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

ABACUS FUNDS
(m) Abacus Fund Ltd. $ 10.71
(b) Abacus Guart.Fd. Mar.'94 $ 10.59
(m) Abacus Guart.Fd. July'95 $ 10.33
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C)
(m) ABC FUTURES FUND LTD $ 103.66
ABN BANK LD.M, P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds FL 66.82
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned. FL 54.66
(w) Aldollar $ 22.80
(w) Alrenta FL 141.08
(w) America-Fund (LF) $ 149.27
(w) Asian Tigers Fund $ 28.09
(w) LDC Risk Inv.fund $ 1093.94
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 70.86
(w) Trans Europe Fund $ 42.44
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer.Eq.Trust $ 21.82
(d) High Life Fund ECU 10.02
(d) UBZ Euro Optimizer ECU 9.67
ALFRED BERG
(w) Berg Norden Sicav $ 137.03
Alfred Berg Sicav:
(w) Global $ 117.77
(w) Germany $ 120.44
(w) Switzerland $ 99.08
(w) Netherlands $ 92.48
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units $ 98.53
(w) Currency Units $ 115.88
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
De Ruyterkade 62,Curacao NA 5999 617844
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 272.81
(m) Alpha Europe Fund ECU 230.93
(m) Alpha Futures Fund Ltd. $ 147.64
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 648.77
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 336.75
(m) Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd. $ 351.15
(m) Alpha Short Fund Ltd. $ 131.64
(m) Alpha Tilldale Fund $ 111.13
(m) Curran-Alpha Hlth Care Fd. $ 261.31
(m) Nicholas-Applegate Hae Fd $ 119.51
(w) Heisei Japan Fund Y 14,338.00
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 161.49
ARRAL ASSOCIATES LTD
(w) Arral Int'l hedge Fund $ 86.57
(w) Arral Asian fund $ 118.40
BA GATEWAY FUND
(b) Belgium Fixed Income BFr 10,263.00
(b) Germany Fixed Income DM 98.73
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income FL 99.22
(b) US Dollar Fixed Income US$ 106.07
(b) Japan Equity Y 9,822.00
(b) Pacific Equity US$ 83.48
(b) Intl Portfolio 'A' US$ 99.51
(b) Intl Portfolio 'B' ECU 95.06
BEARBULL
(w) BB Futures Ltd. $ 1,242.2
(w) BB Forex Ltd. $ 1,163.1
BNP INTERFUNDS
BNP LUXEMBOURG
(w) INTERBOND FUND. $ 210.85
(w) INTERBELGIAN. FB 54,058.00
(w) INTERECU FUND 'A' ECU 258.84
(w) INTERECU FUND 'B' ECU 1,083.82
INTER CASH
(t) France Securite. FF 12,959.22
(t) France Monetaire. FF 11,122.56
(t) ECU ECU 1,437.21
(t) US$ $ 1,091.80
(t) DM DM 2,180.13
(t) GBP £ 1,111.20
(t) FRF FF 12,264.25
(t) France Capital. FF 11,853.95
INTER OPTIMUM
(w) BEF/LUF FB 74,211.00
(w) Multidevises DM DM 2,040.36
(w) US$ $ 1,018.16
(w) FRF FF 10,595.01
INTER STRATEGIE
(w) France. FF 8,918.62
(w) Europe du Nord. £ 886.46
(w) Europe du Centre. DM 1,084.08
(w) Europe du Sud. ECU 899.34
(w) Japon. Y 136,531.00
(w) Amerique du Nord $ 924.24
(w) Sud-Est Asiatique. $ 779.63
BNP JERSEY
INTER CURRENCY
(w) US$ $ 11.9090
(w) DM DM 32.2494
(w) GBP £ 12.7817
(w) International Managed. $ 11.7379
INTER EQUITY
(w) French Offer. $ 17.56
(w) Pacific Offer. $ 16.92
(w) North American Offer. $ 10.57
(w) European Class. $ 16.51
(w) Australia Class. $ 9.39
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Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 10.01
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 12.45
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) FIF Intl.S'pore+Malay. SG$ 7.02
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A $ 18.80
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B $ 19.78
(w) FIF Internat.America $ 14.63
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific $ 40.97
(w) FIF Internat.Japan Y 30.06
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A $ 947.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B $ 11.65
(w) FIF Int. Switz. SF 11.95
87.14
135.45
(w) Indosuez Mult. Div. A $ 101.55
(w) Indosuez Mult. Div.B $ 112.12
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN Y 10,453.00
(w) Indosuez Mult. DM DM 107.09
(w) France International FF 83.61
(w) The Dragon Fund Sicav $ 93.30
(w) Asian Growth Fund $ 29.53
(w) Asian Income Fund $ 9.09
(w) Diverbond SF 70.70
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class A Units $ 110.79
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class B Units $ 109.44
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class C Units $ 105.14
(m) Dual Fut. Fd. Class D Units $ 105.21
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd Ltd $ 118.79
(w) Himalayan Fund $ 10.44
(w) Indosuez Australia Fund $ 3.755
(d) Indosuez Hong Kong Fund $ 14.09
(w) Intl Bond Fund $ 10.71
(w) IPNA-3 $ 1120.00
(w) ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fd. $ 858.00
(w) Japan Fund $ 13.735
(w) Japan Warrant Fund $ 4.87
(d) Malacca Fund $ 13.69
(w) Managed Trust $ 16.280
(w) Manila Fund $ 6.79
(d) New Zealand Fund $ 6.185
(w) North American Fund $ 28.845
(d) Oriental Ventures Trust $ 37.315
(w) Pacific Gold Fund HK$ 70.70
(w) Pacific Trust $ 19.245
(d) Pacific Warrant Trust $ 5.93
(w) Precious Metals Trust $ 8.165
(w) The Siam Fund $ 20.62
(w) Sing. & Malay. Trust $ 17.935
(d) Worldwide Growth Fund $ 9.730
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund $ 965.19
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1,040.98
(w) Ecu D'Or ECU 69.62
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund ECU 10.86
(b) Pri-Tech $ 1,103.99
(b) Source Sicav $ 12.28
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
(b) Curator BP Fixed Inc.Fund DM 93.47
(b) Curator BP General Fund DM 109.73
(b) Eagle Fund LF 7,977.00
(d) Europe Japan Fund $ 10.80
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund $ 64.52
(w) Leicom $ 3,226.33
(b) Opportunities Fund $ 723.26
(b) Prifirst $ 516.20
(b) Prifree fund DM 40.36
(b) Rente Plus BF 4,815.00
(b) Selec. Horizon FF FF 62,416.58
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL FF 9,462.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD $ 91.98
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) Interbond Chf. SF 69.62
(w) Intelsec Chf. SF 1489.83
(w) Universal Intelbond $ 15.83
(w) Universal Intelsec $ 13.15
(w) Universal Intelbond FF 101.13
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 13.78
(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 33.29
(d) $ Bond $ 14.14
(d) Non-$ Bond DM 30.93
(d) European Equities $ 18.83
(d) Global Equity $ 16.29
(d) Global Bond $ 15.59
(d) Global Bond & Equity $ 14.82
(d) Pacific Equities $ 10.00
(d) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs $ 3.52
BW MANAGED ASSETS CY.SICAV
(f) Global Bond Fund ECU 10.21
(f) European Securities Fd. ECU 12.80
(f) French Securities Fund FF 125.84
(f) North American Secu.Fund $ 12.22
(f) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund $ 9.42
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux Obl. Fses FF 1,436.22
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro ECU 1,163.48
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 1,122.03
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,157.48
(d) Fructilux court terme FF 6,396.88
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 96.15
(w) Callander F-Asset $ 73.36
(w) Callander F-Austria AS 1,444.95
(w) Callander F-Spanish Ptas 7,401.80
(w) Callander Swiss Gr. SF 124.08
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 85.25
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 36.66
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Actibonds $ 38.38
(w) CM Global Growth $ 10.38
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 63,408.28
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 57,165.93
(w) Elysees Monetaire FF 66,508.22
(w) EMF Sterlings (A & B) £ 566.43
(w) EMF Dutch Gul.(A&B) FL 1,041.79
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) DM 1,002.75
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ECU 1,068.10
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) $ 1,115.18
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) Y 99,374.00
(d) Europe Prest. Fd A ECU 8.72
(d) Europe Prest. Fd B ECU 10.25
(w) Euro. Smlr Cos. Fd.A ECU 12.47
(w) Euro. Smlr Comp.Fd.B ECU 12.41
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme FF 130,703.75
(w) CFI Long Terme FF 1105,344.92
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblicic Monetaire FF 12,718.44
(d) Oblicic Court Terme FF 12,594.06
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (LUX)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicurrencies USD $ 1,426.43
(d) Citicurrencies Managed $ 126.38
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(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro ECU 989.83
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(d) Citiinvest Guardian $ $ 1,073.63
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(d) Citiport N.A Equity $ 144.23
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity Y 6,167.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity £ 94.04
(d) Citiport IAPEC $ 114.44
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 122.12
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond $ 137.34
(d) Citiport Euro Bond ECU 108.15
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(d) Citiport Swiss SF 78.42
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CITITRUST
(w) US. $ Equities $ 191.42988
(w) US. $ Bonds $ 13.10595
(w) US. $ Money Market $ 13.70898
(w) Citiland $ 732.53378
(w) Citiperformance Ptf S.A $ 8.98000
(w) Global Equities. $ 7.76000
(w) Global Money Market. $ 12.78000
(w) Global Bonds. $ 11.01000
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond:Dollar Med.Term $ 10.55
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicur. ECU 10.04
(w) Equity:United Kingdom £ 6.96
CREDIT AGRICOLE: MOBAIS
(d) Actions Bassin Pacif. $ 12.89
(d) Actions Europeennes ECU 13.99
(d) Actions Francaises FF 98.30
(d) Actions Int. Div. FF 93.80
(d) Actions Japon Y 2,050.68
(d) Actions Nord-Am. $ 18.02
(d) Court Terme ECU ECU 16.08
(d) Court Terme FRF FF 107.28
(d) Court Terme USD $ 15.33
(d) Oblig. Europeennes ECU 15.78
(d) Oblig. Francaises FF 107.24
(d) Oblig. Int. Rendt. $ 16.57
(d) Oblig. Int. diversifiees FF 102.77
(d) Oblig. Int.Div.Sensib.Red FF 103.43
(d) Oblig. N. Americaines $ 15.39
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds SF 78.50
(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 93.30
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 122.58
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 100.34
(d) Bond Valor Yen Y 9,911.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 90.88
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 135.85
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 179.27
(d) CSF International SF 113.25
(d) Actions Suisses SF 491.00
(d) Europa-Valor SF 187.50
(d) Energie-Valor SF 134.00
(d) Canasec SF 445.00
(d) Ussec SF 577.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 122.50
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips A DM 221.15
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B DM 221.15
(d) CS Gold Valor $ 122.02
(d) CS Ecu Bond A ECU 101.43
(d) CS Ecu Bond B ECU 125.57
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd 'A' DM 196.41
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd 'B' DM 196.41
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' DM 249.02
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' DM 272.42
(d) CS Gulden Bond A FL 96.53
(d) CS Gulden Bond B FL 113.27
(d) CS Hispano Iberia Fd 'A' PTS 20,082.00
(d) CS Hispano Iberia Fd 'B' PTS 20,082.00
(d) CS Money Market Fund C$ 1,032.60
(d) CS Money Market Fund ECU 1,027.80
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' DM 98.49
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' DM 102.35
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A DM 98.67
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B DM 115.99
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A $ 102.20
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B $ 124.25
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1,252.63
(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1,339.88
(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1,762.18
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 124,257.00
(d) CS Tiger Fund $ 516.07
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra DM 42.71
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 71.77
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier:0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
(d) Income $ 14.935
(d) Capital $ 22.184
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 0.6428
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 0.4176
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.1020
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.7854
(w) Long Term $ 33.3373
ELDERS INTL. MGMT SRVCS
see PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT
ELDERS SWITZ.(022) 25 17 25
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 89.25Offer SF 94.75
(w) Elders Aus Bid A$ 80.00Offer A$ 85.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Europe A FL 9.73
(w) North America A FL 8.12
(w) U.K. Equities £
(w) U.K. Small Co. £ 5.70
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.
(w) Meteore Y 106,929.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 1,763.86
FIDELITY FUNDS 33,Bd Portheri L1724
LUX 352 474065117 0732 777377 0534 34244
MAJOR MARKET FUNDS.
(d) America $ 0.984
(d) Europe DM 2.712
(d) Japan Y 155.0
(d) South East Asia $ 0.980
COUNTRY SELECT FUNDS.
(d) Asean $ 6.769
(d) France FF 58.53
(d) Germany DM 13.73
(d) Hong Kong $ 10.27
(d) Iberia Pts 1,042.00
(d) Italy LIT 9,682.00
(d) Malaysia $ 8.102
(d) Nordic SKR 47.80
(d) Singapore $ 9.491
(d) Thailand $ 9.977
(d) United Kingdom £ 0.502
BONDS FUNDS.
(d) European ECU 9.888
(d) International $ 0.967
(d) Yen Y 1,502.00
FIDELITY INT'L INV.SERICES (LUX.)
(m) Fid.Amer. Val.III Com. $ 33.01
(m) Fid.Amr.Val.IV $ 75.17
(d) Fid.Amer. Assets $ 124.60
(d) Fid.Australia Fund $ 14.31
(d) Balanced Port.Unhedged $ 10.14
(d) Balanced Port.hedged $ 10.45
(d) Conv Securities Ptfl $ 8.84
(d) Discovery Fund $ 13.84
(d) Dollars Saving Trust $ 181.24
(d) Far East Fund $ 66.19
(d) Frontier Fund $ 19.61
(d) Global Ind Fund $ 12.88
(d) Global Selection Fd $ 12.37
(d) International Fund $ 31.71
(d) Orient Fund $ 181.92
(d) Pacific Fund $ 322.32
(d) Special Growth Fd $ 35.27
(d) World Fund $ 60.20
(d) New Europe Fund $ 10.31
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(w) Portofolio (est.) $ 1.17
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd $ 1.46
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS
(w) Gaia Hedge I $ 120.86 Red $ 120.34
(w) Gaia Hedge II $ 287.88 Red $ 284.35
(w) Gaia Hedge III $ 124.72 Red $ 121.62
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
(d) American $ 1.367
(d) Canadian fund Can$ 0.7681
(d) British £ 2.227
(d) European Fund DM 5.219
(d) Eastern European Fd DM 4.400
(d) Asia Pacific Fd $ 1.888
(d) Japan Fund Y 588.0
(d) Australasian Fund £ 0.3042
(d) Global Resources Fund $ 0.7342
(d) Emerging Markets Fund $ 0.9641
(d) International growth $ 2.718
(d) Sterling Bond £ 1.814
(d) E.C.U. Bond Fund ECU 0.9419
(d) International Bond $ 1.288
(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.051
(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.029
(d) French Franc Deposit Fd FF 10.64
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.270
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.246
(d) Yen Deposit Y 522.7
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. Fd AS 1.095
(d) Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 17.51
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:071-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530
(w) East Investment Fund $ 849.85
(w) Scottish World Fund £ 163.2617
(w) State St. American $ 263.67
GENERALE BANK
(see also Interselex Group)
(d) Rentinvest $ 28.89
(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 147.70
(d) Rentinbel Distr. LF 9,861.00
(d) Rentinbel Cap. LF 11,294.00
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 164.8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640
(d) GAM (CH) America SF 1106.00
(d) GAM (CH) Europe SF 77.00
(d) GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1145.00
(d) GAM (CH) Pacific SF 1504.00
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.
(d) GAM Tradition SF 819.00
GENESEE FUND LTD. 07/11/90
(w) (B)Genesee Short $ 119.13
(w) (C)Genesee Opportunity $ 104.29
(w) (E)Genesee Balanced $ 108.05
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
11 Athol St,Douglas,I. of Man,44-624-26037
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 220.40
(w) GAMerica Inc $ 186.43
(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 116.83
(w) GAM Asean Inc. $ 132.24
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord. $ 111.34
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe. $ 124.27
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. SF 77.31
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. £ 100.97
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. DM 87.26
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. Y 11,865.00
(w) GAM Boston Inc $ 232.34
(w) GAM Europe Fund $ 89.24
(w) GAM European Inc. $ 104.97
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 153.78
(w) GAM Franc Inc FF 1,444.72
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 119.49
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. $ 77.04
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 193.60
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 168.49
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 609.88
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund $ 102.94
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund £ 105.46
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund SF 102.92
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund DM 102.85
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund Y 10,272.00
(w) GAM Mlti-Mngt Deferred Cl $ 100.00
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Gen Eq $ 101.67
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Alloc. $ 105.74
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd - Trading $ 111.44
(w) GAM North America Fund $ 98.87
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 125.98
(w) GAM Pacific Inc $ 506.83
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. $ 111.33
(w) GAM Selection Inc. $ 356.47
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc $ 219.58
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd SF 76.69
(w) GAM Univ.D-Mark Accu. DM 102.59
(w) GAM Univ.D-Mark Income DM 102.59
(w) GAM Universal Accumul. $ 105.47
(w) GAM Universal Income $ 105.47
(w) GAM Value Inc. $ 76.84
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 388.10
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 778.49
(w) GAM Universal ($p) Inc. SF 90.46
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 154.42
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc. $ 122.33
(w) GAM ut Inc. $ 418.48
(w) GSAM Composite Inc $ 225.42
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 41.53
(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 16.36
(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 22.82
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 30.26
(d) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund $ 10.89
(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 17.37
(d) G.T. Britain Fund £ 6.74
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 13.21
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 17.25
(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 31.04
(w) G.T. Emerging Mkts Fund $ 7.65
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 33.30
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund $ 16.36
(d) G.T.Global Techno. Fd $ 14.90
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 28.19
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 12.28
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 13.39
(w) G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fund $ 10.61
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 15.69
(d) G.T. Korea Fund $ 5.48
(d) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class $ 4.80
(d) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd $ 24.36
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl $
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl. $
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. £
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 29.12
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies £ 7.07
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies $ 12.36
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl UK Equity £ 8.35
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl UK Sm.Co.Eq. £ 9.96
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl N.Amer. Eq. $ 8.76
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl US Sm.Co.Eq. $ 9.10
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl Pac.Bas.Eq. $ 9.27
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl Jap. Eq. Y 708.00
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl Euro Eq. DM 8.34
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl St.Fix.Int. £ 9.81
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl Eu.Fix.Int. DM 9.08
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl. Eq. $ 9.24
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl. Bond $ 10.18
(d) H. S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl. Mod. $ 9.30
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 12.01
(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 32.54
(d) European Equity Fund DM 16.55
(d) Intml. Bond Fund $ 13.38
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd $ 28.75
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 15.56
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 50.63
(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 27.98
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(d) Iam Flagship Fund ECU 97.02
(w) Iam Bonds Fund Div. FF 506.33
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France FF 513.73
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl DM 220.17
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan Y 10,592.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. FS 177.22
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe ECU 118.41
(w) Iam Europe global ECU 82.49
(w) Iam Europe luxe ECU 88.45
(w) Iam Europe 90/10 ECU 102.33
(w) Iam Europe Hi82 ECU 89.77
(w) Iam Europe du Sud ECU 84.79
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund $ 15.70
(d) Int.Belga Fund BF 2,438.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 5,394.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 946.95
(d) Int.World Fund $ 85.05
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS.
(w) Class A (Aggr.Growth Ital.) $ 49.17
(w) Class B (Global Equity) $ 10.75
(w) Class C (Global Bond) $ 12.03
(w) Class D (Ecu Bond) ECU 9.86
CSFB FUND MGMT LTD (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey
(w) Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd. $ 953.30
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 16,030.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 23.11
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 76.28
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 70.52
(d) J.F European $ 11.13
(d) J.F Global Bond Fund $ 15.43
(d) J.F Global Resources Trust $ 6.43
(d) J.F Global Sec. Trust $ 13.16
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 11.46
JULIUS BAER GROUP
(d) Baerbond SF 842.00
(d) Conbar SF 1,560.00
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 966.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1,124.00
(d) Emerging Europe Fund DM 85.41
(d) Europe Bond Fund ECU 103.05
(d) Equibaer America $ 1,457.00
(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1,378.00
(d) Liquibaer $ 1,462.00
(d) Stockbar SF 1,640.00
(d) SFR-BAER SF 978.00
(d) Swissbar SF 1,879.00
KIDDER,PEABODY & Co.Incorporated.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. $ 1,587.73
(b) Int'l Guaranteed Fd $ 1,045.00
(b) Stonehenge Ltd. $ 1,253.31
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND
(d) British Fund ECU 1.65
(d) Emerging Asia Fund ECU 1.39
(d) European Fund ECU 1.54
(d) International Fund ECU 1.43
(d) Japanese Fund ECU 1.58
(d) Kansallis World Fd. FM 9.18
(d) North American Fund ECU 1.49
(d) Pacific Fund ECU 1.41
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED
(w) Java Fund $ 8.26
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Ms. Dawn Mac Neil, 41 (22) 3073333/ext. 3294
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 114.60
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 161.30
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 167.30
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 257.00
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 153.10
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 137.40
MALABAR CAP MGMT (BERMUDA) LTD.
(m) Malabar Intl.Fund $ 9.16
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Athena $ 10.38
(m) Alubaf Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. $ 105.42
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 46.44
(m) Mint Limited - Income $ 15.30
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 22.02
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A $ 24.85
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 21.99
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 17.79
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 15.60
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 12.68
(m) Fame Mint Gtd. Plc $ 122.32
(m) Mint Se Res Ltd (BNP) $ 110.54
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 12.02
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Deutschemark Class DM 20.29
(m) Sterling Class £ 5.31
(m) U.S Dollar Class $ 9.15
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
(d) Iberia portfolio $ 9.91
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Port.cl.A $ 16.59
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio $ 9.13
(d) US Federal Securities $ 9.51
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A $ 10.95
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B $ 10.85
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl. $ 12.36
(d) Canadian Dollar Pftl. C$ 10.35
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 9.95
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion £ 10.82
(d) US Dollar Portfolion $ 11.29
(d) Yen Portfolio Y 995.00
M. LYNCH MLT.NAT'L INV PFL-EQ
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 8.63
(d) Class B $ 8.46
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL.
(d) Class A $ 9.62
(d) Class B $ 9.59
CONVERTIBLE SERIES
(d) Euro Equity PFL CL A. $ 9.29
(d) Euro Equity PFL CL B. $ 9.27
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 8.08
(d) Class B $ 8.03
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth $ 1.256
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund $ 10.49
(d) Dollar Man.Curr $ 15.07
(d) Dollar Man. Port $ 2.019
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals $ 0.83*
(d) Gtd. N.W. 1994 $ 7.89
(d) Int.High Income $ 2.548*
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd $ 3.272
(d) Jersey Gilt £ 0.1684*
(d) Nippon Warrant Fund $ 11.19
(d) Okasan Global Strat $ 15.94
(d) Pioneer Markets £ 2.213
(d) Sterling Man.Port £ 1.403
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. £ 16.50*
(d) U.K. Growth £ 0.923
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 161.77
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.
(w) The Brazil Fund $ 1.07
(w) NMB Dutch Fund FL 36.10
(w) NMB Real Estate Fund FL 37.30
(d) NMB Euromix Fund LF 2.153
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund $ 8.45
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD.
(d) Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 8.85
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 24.07
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 17.75
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 14.64
(w) Japanese Yen Y 27.51
(w) Poud Sterling £ 16.42
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 12.84
(w) Dutch Florin FL 13.03
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. FL 10.64
(w) HY Euro. Currencies ECU 10.56
(w) HY Euro.Curr.Divi.Pay. ECU 10.08
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.25
(w) Swiss Franc Divi. paying SF 10.22
(w) US Dollar Short Term. $ 10.61
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 11.57
(w) European Currency ECU 14.70
(w) Convertibles $ 10.61
(w) French Franc FF 106.59
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend SF 8.65
OLYMPIA Capital Intl.,BVI
c/o OCM, 17 ave. George V, 75008 Paris
tel.: 33-1-47238374
(w) Finsbury Group $ 109.77
(w) Olympia Securite $ 102.87
(w) Winchester Capital $ 101.56
(w) Winchester Frontier $ 189.51
(w) Winch.Hld.-Intl.Madison ECU 1,037.91
(w) Winch.Hold.-Intl.SerD ECU 1,224.77
(w) Winch.Hold.-Intl.SerF ECU 1,218.82
(w) Winchester Hold. U.S. $ 14.18
(w) Winch.Reser.Multi.Gvbd $ 13.49
(m) Winch.Fut.Divers. $ 16.10*
(m) Winch.Fut.Orion $ 17.71*
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund LF 11,815.00
(d) Cortexa International $ 94.65
(d) Ecupar ECU 1,439.45
(d) Luxor $ 8.64
(d) Moneyflow LF 10,125.00
(d) Parinter Fund $ 208.98
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 155.11
(d) Europhenix ECU 164.14
(d) Parinter Bond Fund $ 13.35
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' LF 1,194.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' LF 1,379.00
(d) Parvest Obli-Franc 'A' $ 1,332.76
(d) Parvest Obli-Franc 'B' $ 1,332.76
(d) Parvest Obli-Sterling £ 105.72
(w) Pargest SF 871.41
(w) Parvest Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,188.55
(w) Parvest Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,326.49
(w) Obligestion SF 86.45
(w) Parvest Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,155.67
(w) Parvest Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,354.77
(w) Parvest Obli-Yen 'A' Y 106,973.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Yen 'B' Y 116,737.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 978.49
(w) Parvest Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,121.93
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,201.47
(w) Parjapan Y 2,927.00
PERMAL GROUP
(b) Drakkar Growth $ 1,796.33
(b) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd. ECU 908.52
(b) Media Ltd. $ 604.41
(b) Nascal Ltd $ 1,410.21
(b) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1,360.00
(w) Updyke Ltd $ 298.00
(b) Value N.V. $ 1,588.52
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 29.57
(w) Asian Selection Fd. N.V. FL 38.77
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 21.57
(w) Eur. Growth Fund N.V. FL 53.76
(w) Japan Diversified Fund $ 44.04
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold $ 332.09
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 222.19
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT
(212) 573-0440 advisor to:
(d) EFF $ 362.50
(d) PTJ $ 110.83
(d) RAINBOW $ 113.74
(d) CONQUEROR $ 94.06
PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 18.00
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 12.55
(d) Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 11.45
(d) Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd $ 9.01
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 11.33
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
(d) Robeco FL 85.90
(d) Rolinco FL 80.50
(d) Rorento FL 60.00
(d) Rodamco FL 50.20
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 162.13
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd. £ 4.469*
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd C$ 12.33*
+(w) RBC European Fund $ 12.33
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd $ 38.70
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 49.56
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. $ 13.90*
+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd $ 41.92
+(d) RBC North Amer. Fd $ 12.75
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux.Tel.:(352)489061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d) Alpha UK £ 1.08
(d) Alpha US$ $ 1.24
(d) Alpha Worldwide SF 4.01
(d) Alpha Japanese Y 821.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim $ 1.24
(d) Alpha European ECU 1.06
(d) Gold Share $ 0.90
BOND FUNDS
(d) Sterling Pound £ 105.77
(d) US$ Bond US$ 111.35
(d) Deutschmark Bond DM 48.81
(d) Alpha Worldwide SF 45.70
RESERVE FUNDS
(d) Sterling Reserve £ 12.893
(d) US$ Reserve $ 11.518
(d) Deutschmark Reserve DM 11.220
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING
(w) Republic Gam Fd. $ 101.81
(w) Rep.(Gnsev) Dol.Inc.fd $ 9.74
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w) Equity Intl Acc $ 12.70
(w) Equity Intl Inc $ 11.50
(w) Equity Global $ 1.13
(w) Equity Far East $ 1.71
(w) Equity Gold $ 0.48
(w) Equity Japan Y 106.00
(w) Equity Nordic $ 1.36
(w) Equity U.K. £ 1.04
(w) Equity Continental Europe $ 1.32
(w) Equity Mediterranean $ 1.05
(w) Equity North America $ 1.14
(w) Bond DEM DM 0.93
(w) Bond Intl Acc $ 9.33
(w) Bond Intl Inc $ 7.20
(w) Bond Sweden SEK 10.76
(w) Bond Dollar $ 1.05
(w) High Income Acc $ 1.30
(w) High Income Inc $ 1.04
(w) Multicurrency $ 1.36
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) SOGELUX FUND (SF)
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A $ 12.45
(w) SF Bonds B Germany DM 22.25
(w) SF Bonds C France FF 91.28
(w) SF Bonds D Switz. SF 20.41
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. £ 8.84
(w) SF Bonds F Japan Y 1,643.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe ECU 12.48
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide $ 13.36
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium BF 602.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America $ 12.31
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe ECU 11.38
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin Y 1,366.00
(w) SF Eq. N France FF 70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries $ 11.70
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines $ 9.69
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 12.03
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 125.00
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. ECU 12.23
(w) SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)
(w) S.I.F. FR. Distrib. FF 890.53
(w) S.I.F. FR. Capital FF 890.53
(w) S.I.F. U.S. Distrib. $ 140.66
(w) S.I.F. U.S. Capital $ 140.66
(w) S.I.F. Jap. Distrib. Y 13,120.00
(w) S.I.F. Jap. Capuatl Y 13,120.00
(w) S.I.F. G.B. Distrib £ 92.94
(w) S.I.F. G.B. Capital £ 92.94
(w) S.I.F. World Distrib. $ 127.20
(w) S.I.F. World Capital $ 127.20
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. $ 107.80
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg
(w) Neptune Maritime Fund $ 8.10
(b) SHB Bond Fund $ 47.47
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. $ 47.74
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 10.96
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Pacif.Shares $ 4.04
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Germany DM 8.51
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh $ 11.49
(d) Svenska Select.Fd Japan Y 514.61
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs $ 10.37
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh $ 10.81
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor $ 269.81
(d) AngloValor £ 165.50
(d) Asia Portfolio SF 411.29
(d) Convert Bond Selection SF 88.29
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 137.34
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 106.83
(d) Ecu Bond Selection ECU 99.51
(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 112.67
(d) FranceValor FF 1,512.13
(d) GermaniaValor DM 434.92
(d) Gold Portfolio SF 274.39
(d) ItalValor Lit 369,102.00
(d) Iberia Valor Pts 41,270.00
(d) Japan Portfolio Y 29,355.00
(d) SBC DM Short A/B DM 1,010.35
(d) SBC Ecu MMF. ECU 2,807.70
(d) SBC Euro Stock ECU 138.00
(d) SBC £ MMF. £ 2,117.67
(d) SBC Yen MMF. Y 514,401.00
(d) SBC US$ MMF $ 6,200.29
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund SF 914.00
(d) SBC Sfr Bond A SF 1,008.59
(d) SBC Sfr Bond B SF 1,049.36
(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 107.92
(d) Sw. Foreign Bond Selec. SF 99.31
(d) Swissvalor SF 316.50
(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 71.75
(d) UniversalFund SF 92.83
(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 10,900.00
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS
(d) GROWTH PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A-1 $ 8.81
(d) Class A-2 $ 9.11
(d) Class A-3 $ 8.95
(d) Class B-1 $ 8.70
(d) Class B-2 $ 9.00
(d) INCOME PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 11.63
(d) Class B $ 11.57
TERMINVEST Tel: 40.78.92.89
(m) Dual Fut. Fd. cl. D Units $ 105.21
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd. Ltd. $ 118.79
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Thornton Intl opps.fund $ 1.62
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A. $ 7.93
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA DM 23.05
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A. DM 8.51
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. £ 2.93
5(d) Thornton HK & China $ 13.31
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 29.95
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 21.30
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 19.97
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 26.16
(d) Thor.Lim. Dragons Fd Ltd $ 19.27
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund $ 8.49
(w) The Global Access Fund. $ 9.6
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND
(d) Thailand $ 8.15
(d) Malaysia $ 8.42
(d) Indonesia $ 7.68
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m) T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 13.35
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits $ 39.56
(d) Eurobond $ 31.66
(d) Mortgage C$ 14.57
(d) Overseas $ 24.11
(d) Tiger $ 36.21
(d) High Yield Bond £ 62.4
(d) Marunouchi £ 80.5
(d) Far Eastern £ 429.50
(d) Gilt £ 532.80
(d) Mad Currency-Dollar $ 1.045
(d) Mad Currency-Stlg £ 116.4
(d) 1992 £ 230.10
(d) Wall Street £ 186.80
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog £ 100.60
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND SF 923.43
(d) M-FUND SF 955.89
(d) E-FUND SF 490.36
(d) J-FUND SF 326.51
(d) M-Distribution SF 91.01
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 9.21
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Amca American Shrs SF 31.75
(d) Bond-Invest SF 56.30
(d) Brit-Invest Shares SF 647.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds DM 190.00
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds $ 107.65
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SF 166.00
(d) Eurit SF 289.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 173.00
(d) Francit Shares. SF 184.50
(d) Germac Shares. SF 211.00
(d) Globinvest Shares. SF 86.00
(d) Gold Invest Shares. SF 169.00
(d) Holland-Invest Sh. SF 207.00
(d) Itac Shares SF 174.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. SF 1,115.00
(d) Sima (stock price) SF 223.50
(d) Skandinavien-Invest SF 202.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. $ 1,082.48
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds. Y 78,817.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta DM 34.80
(d) Unifonds DM 32.50
(d) Unirak DM 71.05
(d) Unizins DM 108.85
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(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res C$ 5.19

Other Funds

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(d) Actifinance Intl $ 1,124.93
(w) Actifutures Ltd $ 1,413.61
(w) Actigestion FF 1,349.43
(w) Activest Intl $ 22.18
(d) Amvabel FL 52.70
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 240.57
(b) Ariane $ 4,036.60
(d) Asia Oceania Fund $ 8.24
(m) Associated Investors Inc. $ 720.59
(m) Atlantic Fund $ 59.04
(d) Atlas Fund SF 66.66
(r) Australia Fund $ 15.77
(w) Balfour Maclaine Series 1 $ 1,063.95
(w) BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd ECU 5,316.12
(w) BEM International $ 4.91
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund. $ 11.25
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 103.35
(d) Bristol $ 940.00
(m) Cal Futures 1990 Fd. Ltd $ 28.76
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund $ 9.68
(w) CMI Investment Fund $ 1,518.00
(w) CB German Index Fund DM 110.22
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 21.06
(d) CS Oeko-Protec A/B DM 248.17
(w) Columbia Securities. FL 93.32
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 15.56
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 57.38
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 188.41
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 7,286.00
(w) D.G.C. $ 200.88
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 24.57
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 16.80
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 58.64
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 9.44
(w) Dumelux Amerique $ 1,015.85
(w) Dumelux Asie Pacifique $ 1,015.85
(w) Dumelux Bonds Plus $ 1,174.13
(w) Dumelux Europe ECU 1,322.27
(w) Dumelux France FF 6,133.56
(w) Dumelux Opportunit $ 1,015.85
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 634.98
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(A) DM 80.16
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(B) DM 80.16
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(A) FF 756.59
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(B) FF 756.59
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (A) £ 82.55
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (B) £ 82.55
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(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(B) BF 7,835.00
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(w) Espir. Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd $ 10.36
(d) EURASUD FF 942.43
(d) Europe Obligations ECU 75.88
(d) Europe 1992 $ 10.23
(m) Fatum Fund $ 849.92
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. $ 141.15
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. $ 57.10
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 32,597.65
(m) First Frontier Funds $ 101.18
(w) F.I.T. Fund H FF 115.73
(w) F.M.P. Portfolio $ 0.4877
(d) Fonditalia $ 79.91
(w) FL Trust Switzerland SF 81.00
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 146.55
(d) Force Cash Frf Sicav FF 15,409.19
(d) Force Cash AM Sicav DM 5,105.24
(d) Force Cash US $ Sicav $ 3,057.00
(d) Force Cash Ecu Sicav ECU 2,574.61
(d) Forexfund Limited $ 9.42
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 63.12
(d) Frankl-Trust Eff. Fd DM 142.05
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins. DM 37.91
(m) Gems Progressive Fd Ltd. $ 1,087.50
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 24.64
(d) German Sel. Associates DM 1,726.35
(d) Green Line France FF 592.65
(d) Guardian $ 940.00
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 310.32
(w) Hentsch T.F SF 10,132.00
(w) Hestia Funds $ 129.26
(w) Horizon Fund $ 2,002.66
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. SF 156.53
(w) IFDC Japan Fund Y 30,024.00
(r) ILA-IGB $ 7.27
(r) ILA-IGS $ 8.98
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 15.65
(m) IncAsia N.V. $ 8.86
(w) Inpremet $ 9.88
(m) Interface Fund Ltd. $ 148.99
(w) Interfund SA $ 45.63
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 443.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 29.18
(w) Intersec SA $ 3,631.19
(d) Investa DWS DM 65.23
(m) Investmentor Fund $ 103.90
(m) Japan Selection Assets. Y 10,829.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 206.52
(w) Japan Reg.Growth F. Y 870,035.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 235.30
(d) JJ Placement FF 12,192.71
(w) JWH Worldwide Fund $ 9.64
(d) Kenmar L/C $ 12.39
(w) Kenmar Guarantee $ 12.68
(w) Kenmar Intl - B $ 12,274.00
(m) Key Hedge Fund Inc $ 108.16
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 205.85
(d) KML-II H.Yield 12/11/90 $ 528.13
(w) Korea Growth Trust $ 33.33
(w) LACO International $ 6.37
(w) Leumi Vol.Francaises. FF 917.24
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund $ 120.28
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. $ 90.98
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. $ 8.72
(w) Luxfund $ 112.79
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings SF 118.23
(m) Maritime Fund Intnl Ltd $ 1,009.64
(w) Mat Growth USCF $ 8.50
(w) Mat Growth ESCF DM 19.07
(w) MBE Japan Fund LF 1,974.00
(m) MCM Int. Limited $ 150.02
(w) Moore Global Invts. Ltd. $ 1,757.94
(w) ML Morgens Lv H.Y.Inv.NV $ 8.46
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 39.00
(d) NCA FUND $ 10.76
(w) Nippon Fund $ 109.06
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 179.18
(w) NMT Citadel Bond SF 111.32
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s. $ 115.36
(w) NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 16.76
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd $ 13.13
(d) Nordmix Lit 10,788.00
(m) Nova Plus Fund I Ltd. $ 1,044.00
(w) Naveurope ECU 2,554.84
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 280.61
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. $ 121.78
(w) Optimum Fund $ 1,126.94
(m) Overlook Performance $ 1,462.99
(d) Pacific Nles Fund $ 6.37
(d) PAM Futures Trad. $ 434.47
(w) Pancurri Inc. $ 177.97
(m) Paragon Fund Limited $ 10.03
(m) Plurivest International FF 105.89
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F 26/10/90 $ 4.11
(w) Puget-Mahe Barclays Pac. $ 180.66
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 16,859.26
(d) SAGA Ameriques FF 664.12
(d) SAGA Court Terme FF 1,182.56
(d) SAGA France Sicav FF 421.83
(d) SAGA Long T.Capital. FF 1,053.05
(d) SAGA Opportunites FF 681.40
(d) SAGA Premiere FF 1,147.14
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 258.00
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd $ 10.05
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.+++ $ 20.70
(d) Saturn Fund $ 1,128.75
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed $ 8.30
(m) Scimitar Guar.Cur.Fd. $ 8.57
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 21.09
(m) Securefund 2000 Ltd. $ 5.00
(m) Silverman World Shares Ltd. $ 1,159.00
(w) SP International S.A. $ 6,023.21
(m) SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 1,048.07
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A $ 6.90
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 45.68
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. $ 10.42
(d) The Petrus Fund Ltd. $ 1.11
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.fd Sicav $ 15.34
(w) Transpacific Fund Y 27,560.00
(d) Triton Offshore Class A $ 881.28
(d) Triton Offshore Class B $ 828.76
(d) Tudor B.V.I Futures.LTD $ 7,440.06
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 220.44
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A $ 3,016.52
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B $ 1,438.06
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1332.93
(d) Unico Inv.Fund DM 72.17
(d) Unico Equity.Fund DM 55.60
(d) Uni Bond Fund ECU 1,595.47
(r) Uni Capital Fund $ 1,616.92
(m) Unitrad FF FF 10,912.30
(m) Unitrad SF SF 1,078.06
(m) Unitrad $US $ 1,062.97
(d) Univers Bonds DM 134.57
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 13.51
(m) Victor Futures Fund $ 223.00
(d) Victoria Holdings Limited $ 100.00
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 15.14
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 12.29
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 35.30
(w) Worldwide Special $ 795.85
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ 5/510,735.00

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SPORTS

Hoosier Hysteria Over a Freshman

Indiana U. Fans Have Big Hopes for Home-Grown, 6-3 Guard Bailey

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — The letter jacket from Bedford North-Lawrence High School, adorned with enough distinctions to qualify for display in the Basketball Hall of Fame, hangs in a bedroom closet 20 minutes removed from the new home of Damon Bailey, freshman history student at Indiana University.

There are newer jackets for him to wear as his first college season begins, and the history major already seems to possess a deep understanding that there is a time for everything, even a comfortable jacket from an old, familiar place.

"That's something that's going to stay there," Bailey said. "I was home last weekend. My mom went and picked up my patch that has state champs on it. And I've got my all-state patches, my Mr. Basketball patch, and all that stuff. It'll probably never be worn again.

"People ask, 'How do you feel about everything you've accomplished?' That's just a very hard question to answer, simply because I can't tell you how I feel about winning the state championship. I don't think that'll be done until I'm done playing the game.

"I won the state championship, yes. But now I'm trying to win a national title. I'm not worried about when I won. It doesn't really mean anything right now. When I go out here on the floor against Ohio State, Jimmy Jackson is not going to say, 'Whoa, he won a state championship.' That doesn't matter now. You've got to prove yourself at the next level."

Damon Bailey's step to the next level is stretching the concept of Hoosier Hysteria to new limits, as a state awaits the transition of a 6-foot-3, 195-pound (1.9-meter, 88.4-kilogram) player from a rugged inside high school legend to a guard whose awareness, instincts and knowledge of the game are expected to quickly and significantly improve his new team.

At a time when the recruiting patterns of colleges have been changed dramatically by advances in travel, communications and a global interest in the game, with Europe, Africa and the Middle East a source of more and more American college players, the old-fashioned advancement of a state high school scoring champion and Hoosier fan to a school so close to home has inspired an unprecedented sense of anticipation.

An intrasquad game Thursday at Assembly Hall, Bailey's initial if unofficial public appearance in an Indiana uniform, was telecast on WTTV. It was the first time the long-time flagship station of the Indiana basketball network had carried a preseason exercise that is little more than a scrimmage.

A similar game this Wednesday, at the 9,800-seat Allen County War Memorial Coliseum in Fort Wayne, is a sellout. When the tickets went on sale at 10 A.M. on Oct. 15, a 4½-hour line was waiting.

An Indiana scrimmage has long been a tough ticket in Fort Wayne, but Phil Olofson, the events coordinator for the building, said the demand for tickets this year had been different.

"Someone came in and bought 24 single tickets," Olofson said. "He must be taking people he doesn't like. I understand they're scalping them in Indianapolis, which is almost ridiculous."

The Bedford Times-Mail, which recently endured what its managing editor, Jeff Hauersperger, described as a major budget cut, will send a reporter to cover Bailey's college debut when the Hoosiers begin their season in the Maui Classic.

His final high school game, in which Bailey scored 11 points in the final 2½ minutes to complete a career state-record total of 3,134, was played before a crowd of 41,046 at the Hoosier Dome in Indianapolis.

A book about the championship season, "Shooting Stars: Trek to the Championship," by Wendell Trogdon, the managing editor of the Indianapolis News, was published less than two months later.

The anticipation has been pushed by Bailey's often-repeated public intention to become the best player in the history of the game.

His deep voice, with words that contain more than a trace of southern Indiana, hold resolve rather than arrogance.

"I think that's any kid's dream, to be the best player that ever was," Bailey said. "I know the odds are heavily against that, but I'm going to work as hard as I can to give myself that opportunity."

While his new home is familiar, from all those drives to Indiana games, Bailey has been surrounded by all these new strangers who know his name. It is a feeling he has known for more than half his 19 years.

"Nine or 10 is when it happened," he said. "You kind of feel stupid in a way. You don't feel comfortable simply because these people can come up and talk to you because they know a little bit about you, and you can't do anything but answer questions because you don't know what to ask them."

More than once, he has been asked about his new coach, Bobby Knight, whose first Indiana practices began the month Bailey was born. If Bailey has already experienced a blast of constructive criticism he can now smile about, he understands that this is not the time to say so.

"I don't think you can right now," Bailey said, "because you know it's going to happen again."

'I think that's any kid's dream, to be the best player that ever was.'
Damon Bailey

Mary Ann Carter/The New York Times

The Crimes and Punishments

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Violence in the first degree seems to have broken out again like a nasty rash over the body of soccer.

I doubt that this occurs by mere coincidence so soon after Argentina was allowed to foul such a cynical path to the World Cup final. It isn't easy to distance ourselves when England, proud of winning FIFA's fair play trophy, suffers a mass brawl between the players of Manchester United and Arsenal.

Now the English Football Association is being widely accused of over-reacting by deducting standings points from those unruly teams. This column says more power to any authority that dare penalize those who raise fists, be they English, Dutch, Italian or Brazilian.

Roberto Falcao, Brazil's new team manager, theorizes that this simply reflects the realities of a violent world. There have always been violent players, he says, and referees must deal with it. I follow his thrust, up to a point. My point of departure is the apex of the elbow, nowadays used as a weapon into the face of an opponent.

Rob Hughes

When Falcao played, hatchet men were defenders hired to bruise or break the shins of forwards who outwitted them. But now some so-called stars get their retaliation in first. Brazil's beautiful game is sadly coarsened by viciousness, personified by Serginho, a big, willing center-forward whose wild miskicks bore the brunt of blame for Brazil's losing the 1982 World Cup.

An international no more, Seginho is soured, his volatility too often triggered. Last April he was banned 150 days after a brawl that halted a league match for 20 minutes. He was amnestied in July, and sent off again four days later.

Serginho in particular, Brazilian leagues in general, may seem be beyond rehabilitation. Yet when a soccer federation attempts to nip violence in the bud, the response is a chorus of hollow indignation.

The English FA on Monday fined and deducted two points from Arsenal, and one point from Manchester United, following their pitched battle. Players, managers, directors wail that, because Arsenal is second in the league, the penalty unfairly hands the championship to Liverpool.

True, Liverpool is now eight rather than six points ahead. True, the 10-month tournament is harmed. But blame Arsenal, not the FA. The club was warned after its players similarly brawled against Norwich under a year ago. Police chiefs were incensed that points were not deducted then, and some officers make it plain that if soccer cannot control its playing hooligans then the police must inevitably step in.

THEY should. If you and I were caught knocking each other senseless on the street, the strasse or the boulevard, we would be arrested, maybe jailed. Why should players get away with it, especially those paid more than prime ministers to be role models on a world stage? (The Manchester United-Arsenal match was televised to 64 nations.)

Their "heat of the moment" pleas are immaterial. Doubtless, the thugs whose rioting caused 39 deaths in Heysel Stadium were also high on passion. Yet Arsenal's $2-million Swedish winger, Anders Limpar, sometimes a match winner and sometimes the spark of misbehavior, cries of point deductions: "I've never heard of anything like this before anywhere I have played."

How little the players remember. It was also in 1985 that Bulgaria's government, seeing red after a mass brawl disfigured the nation's cup final, disbanded its top two clubs, CSKA Sofia and Levski Spartak, and banned five players sine die.

Expedience made the government relent the following year, when one of the banned players was needed to keep goal at the World Cup. CSKA, the Bulgarian Army team, and Levski, the Ministry of Interior club, were later reformed as Sredtes and Vitosha. Nevertheless, the Communist reaction that soccer brutality is unacceptable was right. Sport cannot be judged as if it were on the criminal fringes of our world; it has too impressionable a hold on our young to tolerate that.

The players are enriched because of global television, but their flaws are exposed in the all-seeing lens. Marco Van Basten knows this. Few capitalize on fame more astutely, and few are so detached to score in the panic of a penalty box.

How utterly foolish, then, of Van Basten to lash out so blatantly with his elbow into the face of Pascal Plovic during AC Milan's European Club Champions' Cup victory in Bruges last week.

Van Basten was stupid because the game was already won, thanks to a goal he set up. He was stupid because the referee, David Syme, is a Scot noted for strict application of the law.

And Van Basten's sending off, his automatic two-match suspension, weakens Milan's chance of retaining Europe's top prize. Furthermore, the elbow broke Plovic's cheekbone and it is a weak defense by AC Milan's president, Silvio Berlusconi, to say, "Marco didn't do it on purpose — besides, he was getting beaten up all night, foul after foul."

As if to show how much these accidents, or incidents, happen, Van Basten's own face was bloodied by the elbow of Italy's Renzo Contratto four days later. The referee gave Contratto the benefit of the doubt, but sent him off for kicking Van Basten two minutes afterward.

A NASTY business, this game. Full of contact, full of threats. The same Sunday in Italy also ended controversially for Toto Schillachi, he of the startled eyes, the precious Italian World Cup goals and now the $870,000 a year salary. Schillachi's Sicilian background is such that a local priest held a Mass to give thanks for his World Cup goals.

Has the time come for confessional? On Sunday in Bologna, Schillachi clashed in the players' tunnel with Bologna's Fabio Poli, who apparently accused Schillachi of contriving the penalty from which Juventus's winning goal was score.

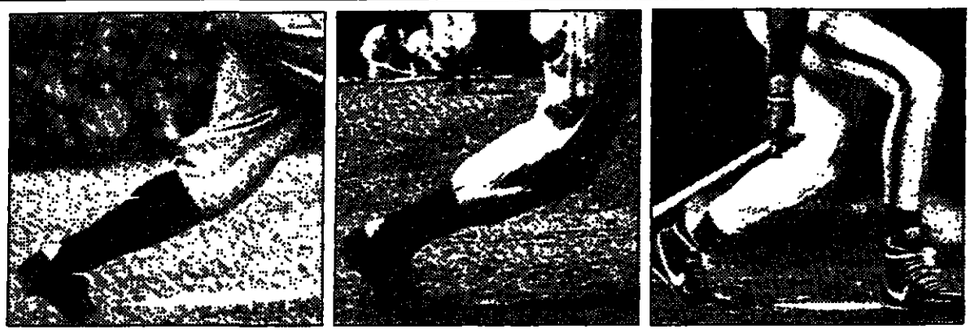
Poli is reported to have slapped Schillachi, where upon Schillachi allegedly shouted: "I'll have you shot."

Is there no innocence, no fun in this game any more? Well, there's a chance in San Marino's international debut Wednesday against Switzerland. San Marino is another piece of Italy, an autonomous one just admitted to FIFA and UEFA.

And despite the Faroe Island's victory over Austria, San Marino's soccer president, a physical education teacher named Giorgio Crescentini, insists, "We are in no position to fight for victory on the field at all costs. Instead we will be looking for a win for our hospitality and humility."

Good man. His players will try to avoid becoming the laughing stock of Europe. But they should have no fear: Some of the bigger boys beat them to that.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.



New York Times Service

1990: The Year The Knicker Died

It sure was an exciting baseball season — from a fashion point of view.

The length of baseball trousers may not be the social and economic barometer that women's hemlines are, but there has definitely been an evolution in the last 70 years or so.

And this was the year that spelled the death of knickers.

From the 1920s, when Babe Ruth's short baggy pants showed off a lot of shapely calf, to the 1940s and '50s, when Joe DiMaggio's baggy pinstripes reflected the times, knickers, or plus fours, were the look of baseball.

In the 1960s, the decade spandex was invented, players like Mickey Mantle wore tapered trousers and team socks with an extremely high bridge.

With the 1990s' New Look, trousers can almost be tucked into shoes. They are not so much knickers as stirrup pants or ski pants. It had been happening for several seasons, but now it was final: You could no longer call them knickers.

One return to tradition: Socks reveal less and less of the white undersock. This year, a glimpse of stocking was something shocking.

BOOKS

HAROUN AND THE SEA OF STORIES

By Salman Rushdie. 211 pages. $18.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Anita Desai

FOR the last year and a half, it has been impossible not to be aware of a dark shadow across any page one read, a shadow cast by the *fatwa* demanding Salman Rushdie's death for writing "The Satanic Verses." One feared what might happen to an author condemned to silence and hiding. There were rumors that he was writing nevertheless and one was led to expect a collected "Letters From Nowhere" or "A Message From Silence" — dire and desperate.

The book that has emerged could not be further from expectations. It is indeed a message — from the author to his son Zafar — but in the vivid and glowing colors of a children's tale: affectionate, tender, comical and joyful. It makes one laugh — with relief, with pleasure.

Not that it is escapist fantasy. It is a fable that might be read on three, or more, levels — intricate and ingenious. One, traditional and lighthearted, is about a boy, Haroun, who finds that when his mother leaves home, his father — a professional storyteller famous as the Shah of Blah and the Ocean of Notions — loses his gift for storytelling and falls silent. With the help of a Water Genie called Iff and a cocky little hoopoe bird called Butt, Haroun travels to the talkative land of Gup and the shadowy land of Chup, whose tyrannical ruler plans to poison the Ocean of Stories. Aided by the chatterboxes of Gup, Haroun — through a heroic act of faith — restores the ocean to purity and the gift of speech to his father. The tale is no more sentimental than any fairy story that must traditionally work its way through adversity to triumph, and affirm love and rebirth.

On another level, the book is an ingeniously constructed fable about the war between censorship and free speech with Rushdie at its center in the guise of the storyteller Rashid (an allusion both to Rushdie and Haroun-al-Rashid of "The Arabian Nights"). As in all his previous work, a knowledge of Hindustani provides the clues to its inner meaning. The "Ocean of Stories" is no fancy but based on an 11th century compilation of tales, the "Katha-Sarita-Sagar" "Ocean of the Streams of Story," by the Kashmiri poet Somadeva.

In telling his tale, Rushdie borrows from sources as disparate as the conventions of the Bombay cinema, the films of Satyajit Ray, comic books and cartoons, "Star Trek," and even jingles on signboards along the highways of Kashmir.

The language his characters use is as eclectic and colorful as those bags of snacks known as Bombay Mix, made up as it is of the rhymes and assonances so beloved of children, and vocabulary drawn from as many lands as the stories themselves: "Curtains, history, goodnight Charlie, i.e. Khattam-Shud," and "Zap, bam, phutt, finito."

Watching a marvelous display of juggling by Blabbermouth, Haroun comments, "I always thought storytelling was like juggling. You keep a lot of different tales in the air, and juggle them up and down, and if you're good you don't drop any. So maybe juggling is a kind of storytelling too." Even the cult-master Khattam-Shud has not been able to cancel a performance that dazzles the eye as it erupts triumphantly out of the dark in a display of fireworks.

Anita Desai, a professor of English at Mount Holyoke College and author of "In Custody" and "Baumgartner's Bombay," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

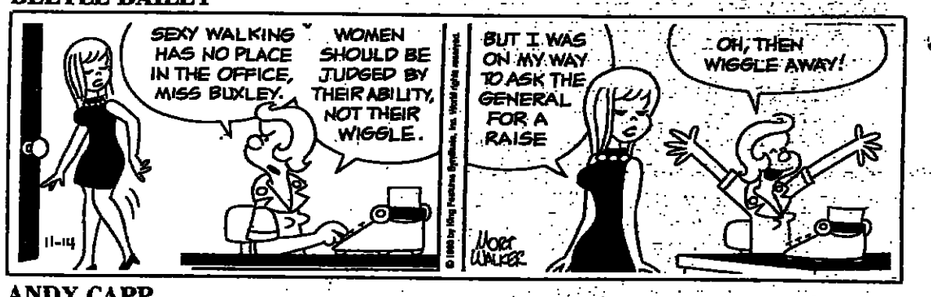
The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

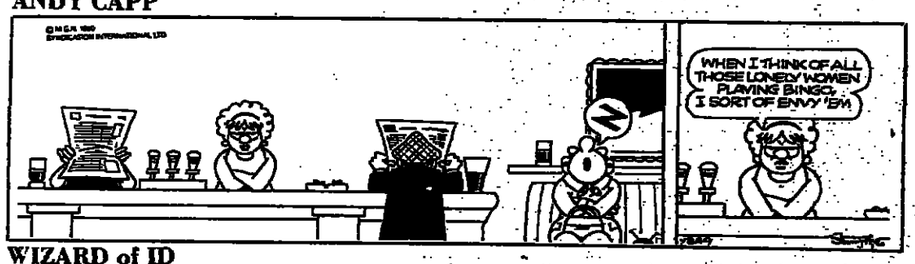
This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
	FICTION		
1	THE PLAINS OF PASSAGE, by Jean M. Auel	1	4
2	THE WITCHING HOUR, by Anne Rice		1
3	FOUR PAST MIDNIGHT, by Stephen King	3	9
4	LADY BOSS, by Jackie Collins	2	6
5	LONGSHOT, by Dick Francis	5	3
6	MEMORIES OF MIDNIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	4	12
7	BUFFALO GIRLS, by Larry McMurtry	6	4
8	THE FIRST MAN IN ROME, by Colleen McCullogh	7	4
9	RABBIT AT REST, by John Updike	8	5
10	UNDER SIEGE, by Stephen Coonts	10	4
11	THE GENERAL IN HIS LABYRINTH, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez	11	8
12	THE BURDEN OF PROOF, by Scott Turow	9	22
13	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	12	38
14	IN PRAISE OF THE STEPMOTHER, by Mario Vargas Llosa		1
15	THE STAND, by Stephen King	14	27
	NONFICTION		
1	THE CIVIL WAR, by Geoffrey C. Ward with Ric Burns and Ken Burns	2	5
2	BY WAY OF DECEPTION, by Victor Ostrovsky	1	7
3	MILLIE'S BOOK, as dictated to Barbara Bush	3	7
4	GET TO THE HEART, by Barbara Mandrell with George Vecsey	3	7
5	YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, by Deborah Tannen	4	15
6	THE CAT AND THE CURMUDGEON, by Cleveland Amory	6	4
7	FRIDAY NIGHT LIGHTS, by H.G. Bissinger	7	6
8	DARKNESS VISIBLE, by William Styron	9	10
9	CLOSER TO THE LIGHT, by Melvin Morse with Paul Perry	11	6
10	BOOTLEGGER'S BOY, by Barry Switzer with Bud Shrake	8	9
11	LOOKING FOR A SHIP, by John McPhee	15	5
12	POWERSHIFT, by Alvin Toffler	14	2
13	THE BOOK OF J, translated by David Rosenberg, interpreted by Harold Bloom	12	2
14	AVA, by Ava Gardner	10	3
15	FLEETWOOD, by Mick Fleetwood with Stephen Davis	13	3
	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1	HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw	1	17
2	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	2	48
3	DR. DEAN ORNISH'S PROGRAM FOR REVERSING HEART DISEASE, by Dean Ornish	3	4
4	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	4	91
5	WHERE'S WALDO" by Martin Handford	5	6

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOPER

AMLET

FISHTE

SYTHAN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEITY PAPER CAVORT MODIFY
Answer: His lifework was to - - - AVOID IT

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Eagles Give Redskins a Major Pain

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — The Washington Redskins could have written a dozen worst-case scenarios and they probably wouldn't have been as bad as the one they lived.

The Philadelphia Eagles won Monday night's National Football League game, 28-14, with a relentless defense that scored two touchdowns and set up two others, with three coming in a span of 3:51 minutes late in the third quarter. The loss hurt badly enough because it left the Redskins (5-4) and Eagles (5-4) tied in the race for home-field advantage in the National Conference wild-card game.

But the Redskins also lost both quarterbacks (Jeff Rutledge and Stan Humphries) to injuries. They lost a running back (Gerald Riggs) and a starting middle linebacker (Greg Manusky) and two return men (Walter Stanley and Joe Howard).

Two of Philadelphia's touchdowns came directly from the defense: William Frizzell's 30-yard interception return in the first quarter and Clyde Simmons's 18-yard run with a fumble in the middle of the third-quarter spurt.

All-Pro defensive end Reggie White's 33-yard run, his first interception in the National Football League, set up Randall Cunningham's two-yard touchdown pass to Heath Sherman, who also gained 124 yards rushing.

After Rutledge sprained his right thumb and Humphries injured his right knee, the Redskins' coach, Joe Gibbs, was forced to send in rookie running back Brian Mitchell, a college option quarterback. He, at least, dived in for a touchdown in the final minute.

The Redskins probably will turn to Mark Rypien — the starter before injuring his knee in the third week of the season — on Sunday against the New Orleans Saints.

Stephen Jaffe/Reuters

Quarterback Randall Cunningham, right, eluding the grasp of Wilber Marshall during Philadelphia's victory over Washington.

New League Facing Delay

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Mike Lynn, the president of the World League of American Football, was to meet Wednesday with the owners of the National Football League's teams after an announcement that the WLAF might not open on schedule next spring because of the economy.

"It's possible it might not start on time," the NFL commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, said Monday. "Today there are a lot of uncertainties. The economy isn't as robust as it was when the idea of the league was launched."

The NFL owners' meetings start Wednesday in Dallas and Lynn will be on hand when they "look at all aspects of the operation," Tagliabue said. "Right now I think we're ready to go in the spring of 1991, but we have to see what's the most sensible thing to do."

Tex Schramm recently was dismissed as the WLAF's president in what was seen as an economy move and Lynn left the Minnesota Vikings to take over the fledgling league.

The WLAF is to have teams in Europe and the United States, with players supplied from a common draft pool and clubs operating under a salary cap.

"The World League is going to have to do a lot of promotion and we just have to see if they are ready to do it next year," Tagliabue said.

Edberg, Agassi and Lendl Victors at ATP

Maleeva-Fragniere And Sánchez Win

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere shook off the first-set blahs and roared past Judith Wiesner in the opening round of the Virginia Slims Championships.

Maleeva-Fragniere of Switzerland, seeded eighth in the 16-player tournament, crushed her Austrian opponent, 2-6, 6-1, 6-0, Monday night to gain the quarterfinals.

Arantxa Sánchez Vicario of Spain defeated Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union, 6-2, 7-5, in the opening match of the $3 million season-ending women's tournament.

"I was living a nightmare," Maleeva-Fragniere said. "I don't know how to explain it. I had no feeling."

But as soon as the second set began, the problems ceased. Maleeva-Fragniere traded the first two games with Wiesner, then ripped off the last 11 games of the match.

"I just kept saying it's the last tournament of the year and then I can relax," she said. "I said to try as hard as I can. I really couldn't see how I could turn the match around. But I started making less mistakes."

Against Zvereva, Sánchez displayed the quickness and hustle that gained her the French Open title in 1989.

"I pressured her all the time," Sánchez said. "She didn't have a chance. She didn't know what to do."

It was a toss-up between the accuracy of Sánchez and the mistakes of Zvereva, who has yet to deliver on the promise she showed in reaching the final of the 1988 French Open. Sánchez was quick to take advantage, running down every ball and returning scorching groundstrokes.

"My legs were refusing to move," Zvereva said. "I am not ready physically and I am not ready mentally."

The tournament's top seed and defending champion, Steffi Graf, was to meet Jennifer Capriati on Tuesday. Other matches pitted No. 7 Zina Garrison against Conchita Martinez and No. 6 Katerina Maleeva against Helena Sukova.

The tournament ends Sunday with a best-of-five-sets title match, the only time during the year that women play more than three sets. The winner will pocket $250,000, the runner-up $120,000.

Herbert Knosowski/Reuters

Emilio Sánchez beat Stefan Edberg in a first set tiebreaker, then faltered Tuesday night and reasoned, "Maybe I got too relaxed."

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Andre Agassi beat Pete Sampras Tuesday night on the first day of the ATP Tour World Championship, but he objected when someone spoke about revenge.

"I was just out to prove to myself that the U.S. Open was just one day in New York," Agassi said after defeating Sampras on the sea-blue Supreme carpet, 6-4, 6-2. The U.S. Open is where Sampras vaulted into prominence by disposing of Agassi in the final.

In the other matches Tuesday, Emilio Sánchez took Stefan Edberg to three sets but could not keep from becoming the tournament's first victim. Edberg won, 6-7, 6-3, 6-1, without losing his service. And Ivan Lendl stopped Thomas Muster, 6-3, 6-3.

Amid all of this, Boris Becker arrived on the scene and declared he was fit to make his debut on Wednesday.

In contrast to the final at Flushing Meadow, where Sampras's serve became a prime-time attraction, the contest Tuesday was decided on Agassi's delivery.

"Since the U.S. Open," Agassi said, "I came to the conclusion that if I was going to make another jump in my game it would have to be in my serve."

Sampras was impressed.

"He served as well as he ever has," Sampras said. "It was the complete opposite of the U.S. Open, where I dictated the game. Tonight, he dictated the game."

"He beat me fair and square."

Someone who was not fair and square, according to Sampras, was the umpire, Pablo Pereira of Brazil. Sampras, who has built a reputation on his exemplary on-court behavior, was so incensed that he declined to shake Pereira's hand after the match.

"He didn't do a very good job," Sampras said, pointing out specific instances in the match that he would have called differently.

The clincher, Sampras said, was when Pereira overruled the electric eye that had signaled a service fault by Agassi.

Both Edberg and Sánchez played an aggressive serve-and-volley game. Sánchez was particularly impressive, giving up only three points in the first five games he served. He won two of them at love and three at 15.

Neither player could break the other's serve in the first set, but Sánchez came close with Edberg serving at 5-6. Sánchez had three set points in that game, but Edberg volleyed his way out of the hole each time.

The set finally ended after 52 minutes when Edberg double faulted to lose the tiebreaker, 7-4.

Edberg opened the second set by holding serve at love. Then Sánchez, serving at 0-1, delivered an ace. But then Sánchez lost four straight points, one of them on a double fault, giving Edberg the first service break of the evening.

"Maybe I got too relaxed," Sánchez said.

If so, he snapped out of it quickly. There were no more service breaks in the set, but the damage was done. In the third set, Edberg was flying, and he had his opponent lunging for volleys and smashes as he broke Sánchez in first, third and final games.

"I had been serving pretty well," Sánchez said. "But the important thing is to play well in more than one set. My level went down, and he was just a lot better at the end."

Both players said they were not at completely ease on the carpet, and Edberg attributed his first-set loss to his unfamiliarity with the surface.

"I had a problem finding my timing," he said.

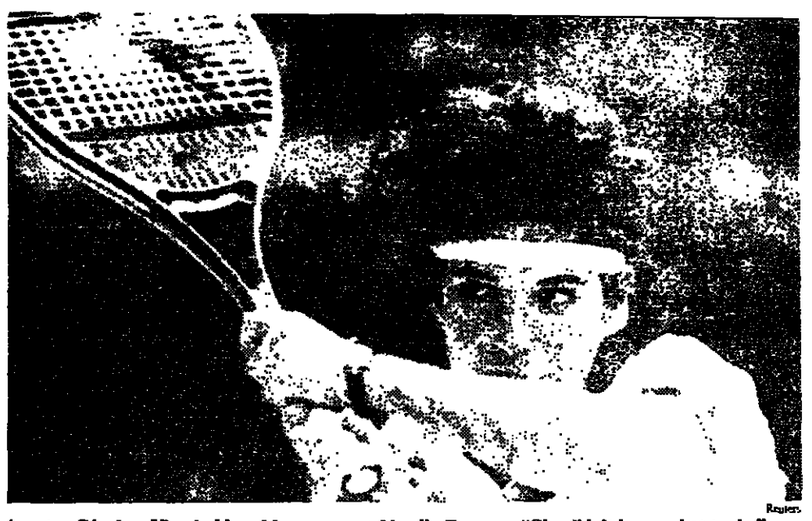
On Wednesday, in the second round of this round-robin tournament, which used to be known as the Masters, Edberg will play Agassi, Sánchez will meet Sampras, and Becker will play Andres Gomez.

Becker, who defaulted to Edberg in the final of the Paris Open earlier this month with a torn thigh muscle, said after practicing throughout the day, "This afternoon and evening it was fine. It didn't hurt any more."

Becker said his doctor had assured him that he would not be risking further injury, but he added, "Today would have been too early for me, and so I asked the tournament to put me off until Wednesday."

Sampras, who has been plagued for weeks with a sore shin, said that he, too, had asked for a Wednesday start and was denied. But he took it sportingly.

"Look at it this way," he said. "Becker will have to play five days in a row, but I'll get a day off somewhere."



Reuters

Arantxa Sánchez Vicario blazed her way past Natalia Zvereva: "She didn't know what to do."

Mon Dieu, What a Price to Pay for a Thesis

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Loïc Wacquant stepped into a boxing ring, had his nose and ribs broken and was knocked out, which the sociologist chalks up to the pursuit of thesis material on life and black culture in the inner city.

The University of Chicago doctoral candidate is studying race, class and joblessness in Chicago. Two years ago, he came upon the Woodlawn Boys and Girls Club and decided the South Side youth organization would provide a perfect example for his text.

"I felt that both the popular and scholarly literature on poverty and black America was full of stereotypes and caricatures and wanted to find out what really was going on in a black neighborhood," Wacquant said. "I was, as they say, seduced by the world of boxing."

The catch, however, was that no one was allowed to hang around the gym unless he was willing to get into the ring. Months of work at the gym — actually just a ring and a few punching bags — followed as the 29-year-old from Montpellier, France, fought to get the hang of a sport he knew little about.

"People used to come to the gym just to laugh at me," Wacquant said. "I went through a procession of nicknames, from 'Frenchman with an attitude' to 'bad dude' to 'Busy Louie.' They call me Busy Louie because I throw a lot of punches in the ring, because I have no defense."

Still, the 5-foot, 8½-inch, 159-pound (1.74-meter, 72-kilogram) Wacquant believed he was ready in February for his first fight in the Chicago Golden Gloves tournament. Three rounds later, he wasn't so sure.

"I thought he would be killed," said his wife, Elizabeth, who also trains at the gym.

His trainer, D. D. Amour, said he "retired" Wacquant from the ring because he has a major physical weakness for boxing — his nose "bleeds like a faucet."

Wacquant said the gym, in a ramshackle neighborhood, gives hope to poor youth.

"Sports such as football, basketball and boxing are very attractive to poor inner-city youth as conspicuous examples of success and masculine achievement," he said.

The sociologist, recently named a Harvard fellow, has worked with the French government and a colleague in Paris to organize an exchange of underprivileged young boxers between the two countries.

Wacquant's advisor, William J. Wilson, a professor of sociology and public policy at the University of Chicago, called him "one of the most brilliant graduate students I have known."

"He's a very, very resourceful student and extremely creative," Wilson said. "Would you get into a ring for research?"

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	8	1	0	.889	274	159
Miami	8	1	0	.889	192	96
N.Y. Jets	4	6	0	.400	176	214
Indianapolis	3	6	0	.333	125	196
New England	1	8	0	.111	130	257
Central						
Cincinnati	5	4	0	.556	212	225
Pittsburgh	5	4	0	.556	171	147
Houston	4	5	0	.444	194	169
Cleveland	2	7	0	.222	128	225
West						
L.A. Raiders	6	3	0	.667	170	137
Kansas City	5	4	0	.556	192	138
San Diego	5	5	0	.500	214	163
Seattle	4	5	0	.444	175	182
Denver	3	6	0	.333	197	224

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
N.Y. Giants	9	0	0	1.000	226	170
Philadelphia	5	4	0	.556	227	186
Washington	5	4	0	.556	199	169
Dallas	3	7	0	.300	125	204
Phoenix	2	7	0	.222	117	240
Central						
Chicago	8	1	0	.889	229	126
Green Bay	4	5	0	.444	176	196
Tampa Bay	4	6	0	.400	170	240
Detroit	3	6	0	.333	213	237
Minnesota	3	6	0	.333	194	188
West						
San Francisco	9	0	0	1.000	222	144
New Orleans	4	5	0	.444	177	164
Atlanta	3	6	0	.333	232	251
L.A. Rams	3	6	0	.333	198	258

MONDAY'S RESULT
Philadelphia 28, Washington 14

NEXT SUNDAY'S GAMES
Detroit at New York Giants
Houston at Cleveland
New England at Buffalo
New Orleans at Washington
Philadelphia at Atlanta
San Diego at Kansas City
Chicago at Denver
Dallas at Los Angeles Rams
Green Bay at Phoenix
Minnesota at Seattle
New York Jets at Indianapolis
Tampa Bay at San Francisco
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati

NEXT MONDAY'S GAME
Los Angeles Raiders at Miami

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	13	4	1	27	82	51
Philadelphia	11	8	0	22	71	65
Washington	10	9	0	20	61	60
New Jersey	9	8	1	19	65	69
Pittsburgh	8	7	2	18	75	65
N.Y. Islanders	7	10	0	14	51	68
Adams Division						
Boston	10	5	3	23	56	38
Montreal	10	7	2	22	61	57
Buffalo	7	6	4	18	58	59
Hartford	5	9	3	13	41	56
Quebec	3	12	3	9	49	78

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	12	6	2	26	66	45
St. Louis	12	4	1	25	61	43
Detroit	7	8	3	17	63	74
Minnesota	4	10	4	12	47	65
Toronto	3	16	1	7	54	96
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	12	4	1	25	78	57
Calgary	12	7	1	25	84	62
Vancouver	9	9	0	18	54	61
Winnipeg	7	10	2	16	60	63
Edmonton	2	11	2	6	39	51

MONDAY'S RESULT

Winnipeg	0	1	1—2
Toronto	2	1	3—5

Olczyk (5), Kompel (2); Shedden 2 (2), Damphousse (8), Clark (6), Reid (7). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Reese) 6-10-7—23. Toronto (on Essensa) 15-9-9—33.

CRICKET

Pakistan vs. West Indies
One-Day Match in Multan, Pakistan, Tuesday
Pakistan 168-9; West Indies 137-7.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
DETROIT—Bought contracts of Rusty Meacham and Dave Haas, pitchers, from London, Eastern League, and of Kevin Ritz and Eric Stone, pitchers, from Toledo, International League.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
WASHINGTON—Signed Ledell Eackles, guard, to two-year contract and put him on suspended list.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
NEW ENGLAND—Released David Douglas, offensive lineman, from injured reserve.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	4	1	.800	—
New York	4	2	.667	½
Miami	2	2	.500	1½
Philadelphia	2	3	.400	2
Washington	2	3	.400	2
New Jersey	1	5	.167	3½
Central Division				
Atlanta	4	1	.800	—
Milwaukee	4	1	.800	—
Detroit	3	2	.600	1
Indiana	3	2	.600	1
Chicago	3	3	.500	1½
Cleveland	3	3	.500	1½
Charlotte	2	4	.333	2½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Dallas	4	1	.800	—
San Antonio	3	1	.750	½
Houston	3	3	.500	1½
Minnesota	3	3	.500	1½
Utah	2	2	.500	1½
Denver	0	6	.000	4½
Orlando	0	6	.000	4½
Pacific Division				
Portland	5	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	3	1	.750	1½
Seattle	3	1	.750	1½
Golden State	4	2	.667	1½
L.A. Clippers	2	4	.333	3½
L.A. Lakers	1	3	.250	3½
Sacramento	0	5	.000	5

MONDAY'S RESULT

Washington	24	27	28	14—97
New Jersey	29	24	19	20—92

King 15-30-1-31, Grant 8-17-5-21; Bayloc 7-19 5-6 19, Coleman 5-16 6-6 16. Rebounds: Washington 48 (Walker 14), New Jersey 62 (Coleman 12). Assists: Washington 18 (King 6), New Jersey 18 (Bayloc 5).

COLLEGE EXHIBITION GAMES
Albany Pharmacy 85, Bard 66
Athletes in Action 94, Michigan St. 91
Czechoslovakia 84, Drake 71
Illinois 97, St. Mary's, Calif. 93
Ill.-Chicago 81, Sydney Kings 74
San Diego St. 115, High Five America 96
Syracuse 86, Marathon Oil 74
UC Irvine 101, Finland 90
W. Illinois 109, Marathon Oil 82
Wyoming 106, Lithuanian National 81

SIDELINES

More Football Bowl Teams Landed

NEW YORK (AP) — The race to land college football teams for the bowl games has picked up speed, with the troubled Fiesta Bowl apparently having landed No. 20-ranked Louisville after being rejected by Notre Dame and Virginia.

Fiesta officials refused to confirm the choice but Louisville told officials of the All American Bowl on Monday that it was withdrawing its oral commitment to play North Carolina State in the Dec. 28 game in Birmingham, Alabama. Louisville would increase its payday from $600,000 to $2.5 million by going to the Fiesta.

That was followed by the University of Southern Mississippi announcing that it would play in the All-American Bowl. California and Wyoming agreed to play in the Copper Bowl, while the Freedom Bowl announced that it had invited Colorado State to play against Oregon.

Soccer Match in Leipzig Called Off

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The last match between East and West Germany's soccer teams, scheduled to be played in Leipzig next Wednesday, was canceled Tuesday because of the recent wave of hooliganism in the former communist state.

The two soccer federations and Leipzig officials said the match would not be moved to another city.

For the Record

Alan Henderson, a forward rated one of the best U.S. high school basketball players, said he will attend Indiana next fall. *(UPI)*

Mark Clayton, the NFL Miami Dolphins' wide receiver, has torn a knee ligament and will miss at least four games. *(UPI)*

Iraqis Release Soccer's Firmani

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eddie Firmani, the coach of the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League in their glory days, was among the latest hostages released by Iraq after being held captive in Baghdad and in Kuwait, where he coached soccer the last three years.

He described his captivity as a traumatic experience, recalling killings in the streets and explosions around the Kuwaiti palace shortly after the Iraqi invasion on Aug. 2. He said other captives were demoralized and fearful.

Firmani, 56, who is a native of South Africa but has Italian citizenship from his days as a star player in Italy, and five other Italian citizens arrived in Athens on Sunday night via Jordan under protection of the Italian government.

Firmani said by telephone that the mood of the hostages in both Kuwait and Baghdad was grim.

"People are absolutely destroyed mentally and morally because of changes from hour to hour," he said. "One minute it looks like war, the next minute it looks like things will be fine."

"We don't want to talk bad about it, because we're very concerned about the people left behind."

Belmez and With Approval Top Field Of 10 Foreign Entries in Japan Cup

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Belmez of Britain and With Approval of Canada lead a field of 10 foreign thoroughbreds invited to the 333 million yen ($2.6 million) Japan Cup this month.

Belmez, the winner of the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes this year, will be ridden by Steve Cauthen in the race on Nov. 25. The 3-year-old colt was fifth in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris last month.

With Approval, a 4-year-old colt, was runner-up to In the Wings at the U.S. Breeder's Cup in October. He will be ridden by Craig Parret.

Other foreign entries are Cacoethes and Ibn Bey from Britain, Ode from France, Pettie Ile, Alwuhush and Phantom Breeze from the United States and Better Loosen Up and Stylish Century of Australia. Ibn Bey is the only foreign entry that took part in last year's race, won by Horlicks of New Zealand.

Six Japanese thoroughbreds will be selected by the Japan Racing Association.

The winner gets 143 million yen and the runner-up 57.2 million yen.

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OBSERVER

Dial M for Progress

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The company is putting in a new phone system. It's so complicated everybody has to take lessons in how to use it.

Nobody knows what happens to people who flunk. This is why I've been putting it off. It would be humiliating, having to go to summer school to make up a failure in Telephone.

Here's another illustration why it's so hard to love the modern world, as we call it when all we really mean is "technology and all that."

To begin with, nobody wants to abolish technology and all that, because what would life be without a constant supply of new gadgets? Besides, deploring technology's triumphant progress is for human antiques.

"Can't keep up with the times," people whisper. "Can't adapt to change." And so on. Nobody wants to be an antique. Certainly not me.

□

When you're adapting to change seven days a week, eight hours a day, you feel vital, or "with it," as the phrase had it last time I adapted to change in contemporary slang.

My idea of a good time, in fact, is getting the whole family together and having all of us adapt to the latest change simultaneously. It looks a little like those Chinese army calisthenics, only more modern.

Mind you, yes, I am embarrassed about the family's size when assembled for group adaptations. It must seem antiquatedly big to people who have adapted to the latest change in family dimensions. But we can't really ask any of the children to do something ingenious to help the family adapt to this particular change, can we?

Maybe technology will soon come up with something new and exciting that wouldn't leave the rest of us sad and devastated after the sort of adapting required by a family of our particular size.

□

Something new, something exciting: That's what technology is giving our company in its new phone system. Or so I hear.

They say that after passing the course, people can go anywhere on earth without missing a single phone call being made to their number back home, no matter how trivial that call may be.

I yearn with all my heart to adapt to this marvelous change so I can feel modern and well adapted, and yet I hate it. While having a midnight supper in Paris, I do not want to be interrupted by a college fundraiser phoning me at Chez la Fenêtre de Ma Tante under the impression that I am in the second martini at my New York residence and, therefore, softened up for easy fleecing.

With new phone systems, however, I'm told that pests no longer have to think at all. They call you at the place where you are normally a sitting duck, and the call automatically slides right on through to Hong Kong.

"Hi there, fellow alumnus, this is Rich Richtofferson, phoning from dear old Alma Mater to cadge fifty simoleons for the freshman sing-along-and-potluck fund which . . ."

(A parenthetical point here: A few paragraphs back, reference was made to being "in the second martini." To forestall floods of contemptuous mail noting that all up-to-date imbibers adapted to change 10 years ago by giving up martinis, let me state that I too have adapted to that change and these days survive on a thin trickle of watered Almaden. The mention of martinis was just a Freudian slip probably betraying a certain suppressed unhappiness resulting from having to make that particular adaptation.)

□

As for telephones: Am I actually just a mossback in quick-adapter's clothing? One of those old crocks who thinks it's been all downhill since Alexander Graham Bell ended the age of letter writing?

To the contrary. The telephone was a swell idea. It reached perfection when, by keeping a small book of numbers handy, you could push 15 or 20 buttons and talk to friends, family or lovers anywhere in the world, if they were in.

Now it hunts them down in places they try to hide. It brings us the monstrous "voice mail." It sells itself to computers which activate machines that harangue us. It charges us money to talk to other machines.

It is another bleak example of the horrors created when engineers refuse to leave well enough alone.

New York Times Service

Ed McBain and the Art of the Whodunit

By Sara Booth Conroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ed McBain hunts atmosphere all the time, to be trapped in his computer.

"Heck, I could charge off all of my life on my income taxes," he said with a wicked look. "It all winds up in the books." In his latest, for instance, the hero "talks about gaining weight in Italy. When we were there I gained eight pounds," he said. "I should be allowed to charge it off."

He had come to Washington to autograph "Three Blind Mice," his ninth mystery novel about Florida lawyer Matthew Hope. His wife, author Mary Vann Hunter, had come along. He had hardly said two sentences about a trip he and Mary Vann, as he calls her, had just finished in northern Florida before he'd begun to weave the setting into plans for a new novel.

"A couple are on holiday in the lake country. Perhaps the woman disappears. The husband hires Matthew Hope as his lawyer." Then the editor program clicked in. "It's very risky to take a lead character out of his bailiwick — all the powers are against him. Back in Calusa, Florida, Matthew — and his readers — know the sheriff, the small city, the supporting characters," McBain said. "Readers have a certain expectation level of a series, mystery or mainstream, John le Carré or Jacqueline Susann.

"The hero's history should come out in the course of the series. Someone can ask, 'Where did you go to school.' Or he says, 'I was in an automobile accident. That's where I lost the tips of my fingers.' Readers want to come back every time to the familiar setting and characters, learn fresh facts about the character with every book — of course, nothing very different. They'd hate it if they found out that Matthew was a child-abuser, for instance."

Matthew Hope came along following McBain's own divorce and remarriage in 1973. "I was writing a mainstream novel about divorce, as Evan Hunter," he said. Evan Hunter is McBain's legal name, but not the name he was born with. More on this later. "A lawyer, Matthew Hope, was defending a man who was divorced and remarried. Matthew himself is having an affair — that didn't go over well, people were more unforgiving back then. The story didn't work as mainstream or mystery. So I gave the advance back and called it quits."

However, it was a story that would not die. A British publisher liked it and suggested a series, all with fairy-tale titles. Hunter then rewrote it in the McBain style. And so the first Matthew Hope novel, "Goldilocks," was published in 1978.

Evan Hunter was born on Oct. 15, 1926, in New York to Charles and Marie Lombino, first-generation Americans who did not speak Italian. "Mother would often chastise her father for speaking it," he said.

The young writer, blaming postwar jingoism, in 1953 changed his name legally. "In America, at that time, there weren't any writers with Italian-sounding names," he said, adding: "Back then, I perceived — whether true or not — a prejudice against people with Italian names. They weren't supposed to be writers or scholars."

Contrary to opinion, he did not name himself for Hunter College, from which he graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1950. "I thought Hunter was a good name — aggressive, ambitious, hungry." He knew casually someone called Evan, a writer who looked "mysterious, confident, daring, like a gambler. I liked that."

Hunter himself had planned to be an artist. But when he was in the U. S. Navy from 1944 to 1946, "we were on a long voyage to the South Pacific. After I had drawn portraits of all the men on the ship and sent them home to their wives and mothers, there was nothing else to draw. There was a radioman's typewriter, all upper-case keys. I began to write short stories on it and send them off to magazines. With the all-capital type they must have looked like an urgent message from the South Pacific."

The other men read his stories and organized ship's pools on which would be published. None was. To support himself after the navy and college, Hunter taught in a school in the Bronx, "where the children came after each other with a baseball bat." He based his first best seller, "The Blackboard Jungle," published in 1954, on this experience. Hunter also wrote the best-selling novels "Mothers and Daughters" and "Last Summer," several plays for theater, and movie and television scripts, including the adaptation of "The Birds" for Alfred Hitchcock.

His Ed McBain pseudonym is best known for the 40-odd novels in the 87th Precinct series.

Until three years ago, Hunter divided his time between television and novels. "I got tired of hearing 23-year-old television executives talk about motivation. I'm too old for that jazz." He believes that the cinematic style, both in movies and television, is having a strong effect on writing in general.

"A novel can stay in a scene for 30 pages. You have to be out of a scene in a screenplay in three pages. You are always working against the clock," he said.

"I always thought a real writer should be able to write anything. Mozart for instance could write a little piano piece or a score for an opera." As for the difference between Hunter and McBain, "the styles are getting closer."

"I've been in police stations everywhere. In Florence, we were walking along the street when we saw one," McBain said. "I went in, and in my halting Italian muttered something about writing the 87th Precinct mysteries. The man at the desk said, 'Hi, McBain,' fingerprinted me to see if I were wanted anywhere and then put us in the back seat of a squad car and took us all over the city."

Sometimes readers suggest ideas. A blind reader wrote McBain that surely Carella, star of the 87th Precinct series, must be making enough money to afford a TDD — telecommunication device for the deaf — for his wife. Today, many states require emergency services to have TDD systems, which allow written communication over phone lines. At the time the device was a novelty and McBain had the universal telephone company experience — he couldn't find out anything about it. But his reader called police departments all over and eventually Florida police called McBain with the information.

Until a few years ago, McBain's life was divided between the settings of his two principal series, Florida and New York City. (He admits he renamed Sarasota and New York City in his books so "I wouldn't have to check the geography all the time.") He and Mary Vann recently sold their Sarasota house but have kept their New York pied-à-terre and a much-photographed Revolutionary War-era sawmill in Connecticut, converted into a house in 1910. "We've worked on it for 15 years and finally it's about finished," Mary Vann said.

"The first burst of writing is the real creation, tapping the unconscious going out," McBain said. "I look up at the end of the day and say, 'I don't know where this comes from.' The rest is donkey work."

McBain is no great fan of private eyes.

"I think private eyes, men or women, are mythical figures — like Rambo or Wonder Woman. They don't exist. Matthew Hope is a lawyer, not a private eye. He hires detectives as fact-gatherers. I don't like amateur detectives either. The only valid crime-solvers are the police" — as in the 87th Precinct.

In novels as in life, McBain advises: "Call your lawyer if you did it, or the police if you didn't."

Graham Turner/Camera Press (Guardian) London

Ed McBain's advice: "Call your lawyer if you did it, or the police if you didn't."

PEOPLE

All-Woman Team Set For Trek to South Pole

An all-female team is set to strike out for the South Pole on Nov. 23. It consists of three Americans, one Japanese and 12 Soviets, who are scheduled to begin the 70-day, 1,300-kilometer trek on skis from the Soviet scientific station at Vostok. They hope to gather data on how women react to extreme cold and to monotony. "For us, it's not just a ski rally," said Irina Gureva of the Soviet Union. "We are trying to complete a science project."

□

Marlon Brando says his daughter has tried to kill herself a second time, this time by hanging. She is on life-support in a Tahitian hospital. Prosecutors want **Cheyenne Brando** to testify at her half-brother's murder trial in Los Angeles. **Christian Brando** is accused of killing Cheyenne's boyfriend, **Dag Drollet**. She previously tried to commit suicide in Tahiti with a drug overdose. The 20-year-old was found by her mother, the former actress **Tarita Teriipaia**. She was taken to the hospital no longer breathing.

□

William Nicholson's "Shadowlands" and **Stephen Sondheim's** "Into the Woods" were named the best shows of the 1989-90 London theater season at the annual Evening Standard Drama Awards. **Richard Jones**, who directed "Into the Woods" was named best director. Best actress went to **Josette Simon** for her role in "After the Fall," and **Richard Harris** won best actor for Pirandello's Henry IV.

□

About 2,500 people attended memorial services in New York for **William S. Paley**, who built CBS into a broadcast empire. "He was a master builder and CBS was his monument," said **Frank Stanton**, a former CBS vice chairman. Among the mourners were **Richard Nixon, Carl Bernstein, Alan Alda, Abba Eban, Barbara Walters, Arthur Schlesinger, Oscar de la Renta, Dan Rather** and **Mike Wallace**. One eulogist, **Marietta Tree**, remembered Paley's liking for food. She recalled being ushered into an elegant restaurant, whereupon Paley took her hand, flashed "his most seductive smile," and asked her, "Darling, doesn't your heart beat faster when you see a new menu?"

TODAY'S

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